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British Invade Eritrea; Greeks Hold Off Attacks; Siamese Claim Cambodia

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 20, 1941

Northeast Africa: British Report Advance

British advance was reported on the Sudanese-Eritrean frontier, where the British, assisted by Ethiopians, reoccupied Kassala in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, after the fort had been abandoned by Italian forces. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian troops were reported to have been pushed back by the British some miles into Eritrea as far as Tessenei and Sabderat.

Raid on Palestine by planes of undetermined nationality, the first night air raid of the war on this mandate, was reported.

4,000 Italian prisoners captured by the British in North Africa arrived in Bombay, India.

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Repulse Italians

Italian counter-attacks in Albania, intended to recapture important heights north of Klisoura, were reported repulsed by the Greeks.

Strong reinforcements were being brought up by the Italians on all sectors of the Albanian front, including large numbers of Italian planes from Germany.

Greek success in the sinking of Italian supply ship Sardegna, 11,452 tons—the third big Italian ship to be sunk in the last three days—was reported. The Greek submarine Proteus, which was responsible for the sinking, however, was reported sunk by an Italian torpedo-boat.

Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, was reported by Il Popolo di Roma to be going to Albania, presumably to join the Italian troops. Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and other government and party leaders were expected to go later, according to reports in Rome.

Far East: Siamese Claim Cambodia Captured

Bangkok, Thailand (AP)—The High Command said the Thai (Siamese) flag was raised over Cambodia. Earlier the French Indo-China Government said it had stemmed the Thai advance.

Hong Kong (AP)—Japanese officials asserted the Chinese were relying on rafts to ferry goods across the Mekong River following damaging of two Burma Road bridges. Tin mines in Hochiu, Yunnan, also were bombed, they reported.

Hong Kong (AP)—An unidentified man shot and wounded Huang Chung-Kang, President of the Japanese-controlled Amoy District Court, on Jan. 17, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported. The attack occurred in the International Settlement at Kulangsu.

Bangkok, Thailand (AP)—Three French warships were sunk, the 7,880-ton French cruiser Lamotte-Picquet was believed sunk and a French naval plane was shot down, Jan. 17, in a naval battle off the Island of Koh Chang in the Gulf of Siam, the Thai High Command claimed today. French accounts claimed to have dispersed the Siamese ships without damage.

New England: Governors Indorse Aid to Britain

Governors of New England pledged their support to the aid-for-Britain program. [Details: Page 9.]

A professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been granted leave to build $40,000,000 in American merchant ships. [Details: Page 9.]

The Dry League of America, a new organization to combat the use of liquor, has been formed in Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

Basil Mathews, English writer, just arrived in this country, declared a sea of fire drove off an attempted Nazi invasion of England last fall. [Details: Page 9.]

The Greater Boston Community Fund campaign got off to an encouraging start. [Details: Pages 1 and 10.]

In Washington: State Alien Act Superseded

The Supreme Court ruled today that the 1940 Alien Registration Act invalidated Pennsylvania's 1939 Alien Registration Statute. [Details: Page 3.]

The State Department has agreed to issue passports to three members representing the American Legion to go to Great Britain to study civilian defense in that country.

The Senate, overruling the wishes of John N. Garner today, unanimously adopted a resolution praising the outgoing Vice-President.

Defense, Army and Navy chiefs in a five-hour session which ended early today appealed to 26 Governors to help speed up production of materials for national defense and aid to Britain.

Air and Sea: Five Nazi Bombers Shot Down

Five German bombers were shot down during night raids which were concentrated on the British Port of Southampton. The British said casualties and damage were small, at the same time disclosing similar night attacks on London. [Details: Page 4.]

Casualties from air raids during December were listed by the Ministry of Home Security as 3,793 civilian fatalities, 5,044 injured.

The French freighter Mendoza, seeking to slip through the British blockade with food for France, was intercepted by a British auxiliary cruiser off the coast of Brazil. [Details: Page 4.]

Three German raiders sank at least six merchant vessels in the South Pacific between Dec. 6 and 8, according to rescued Filipino seamen. [Details: Page 4.]

Aircraft carrier Illustrious, twice previously attacked by German airmen, was hit by three bombs in a third attack yesterday, the Germans claimed. [Details: Page 5.]

German bombers also claimed to have reached out 1,000 miles from their advanced bases, presumably in Italy, to drop bombs in the vicinity of the Suez canal.

In Europe: Hitler and Mussolini Confer

Hitler and Mussolini conferred. [Details: Page 1.]

Petain and Laval conferred, a step toward ending the rift that caused the breaking off of Franco-German negotiations. [Details: Page 5.]

Russia was reported negotiating a deal to take surplus Argentine grain. [Details: Financial Page.]

Disagreement between Germany and Russia over spheres of influence in the Balkans was seen in Yugoslav reports that the conference over details of control of the Danube will not reopen.

Belgium concluded an agreement with Germany for food and raw materials for Belgian industries. [Details: Page 6.]

In New York: Willkie Makes Last-Minute Plans

Wendell L. Willkie returned from a Washington conference with Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt to make last minute plans for his trip to Britain. The President gave Mr. Willkie a personal letter of introduction to Winston Churchill. [Details: Page 1.]

Mayor F. H. La Guardia left by plane for Montreal for "general work on defense." The Mayor is Chairman of American-Canadian Joint Defense Board.

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Defenders in Mufti Buy Britain a Plane

By the Associated Press

Camp Edwards, Mass., Jan. 20

Civilian construction workers at Camp Edwards who raised a $60,000 fund to purchase an American fighting plane for England were advised today the plane would be flown here from Buffalo in about a week for their inspection.

The fund exceeded the cost of the plane, an dthe balance will be sent to England for purchase of a Spitfire fighter.

Community Fund Hops Off At $1,231,136

Contributions to the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign today reached the sum of $1,231,136—less than 48 hours after the opening of the campaign at Mechanics Hall Saturday night. Announcement of the successful start of the drive was made by Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the Fund, at its first report luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The figure announced by Mr. Guild is $92,361 over the first report luncheon of last year, and represents 25.2 per cent of the total 1941 goal of $4,883,000, Mr. Guild disclosed.

Four gifts of $5,000 each and an anonymous contribution of $10,000 headed the list of donations this morning. The $5,000 subscriptions were made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peabody Gardner, the Charles Hayden Foundation, and Cardinal O'Connell.

The drive for a record of $4,883,000 to benefit 212 Boston hospital, health and social agencies began Saturday night at Mechanics Building. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin urged the 25,000 volunteer workers to ceaseless effort for the assistance of 400,000 men and women.

This morning, it was disclosed that employees of six State and four city departments already had reached or passed their quotas—two days after the start of the drive. From the State Employees division came this report:

Labor Relations Board, Chester T. Skibinski, Chairman—106 per cent; Emergency Public Works Department, Henry Lefavour, Chairman—100 per cent; Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary—133 per cent; State Library, Dennis A. Dooley, Librarian—102 per cent; Planning Board—105 per cent; Appellate Tax Board, John D. Wright, Chairman—111 per cent.

From the City of Boston employees came the report:

Public Works Department, Central Office, George G. Hylands, Commissioner—142 per cent; Institutions Department and Central Office, Hugh J. Campbell, Commissioner—111 per cent; Planning Board—132 per cent; Municipal Survey—166 per cent.

Contributors to Community Fund listed: Page 10.

Hitler and Duce In Accord 'On All Questions'

Close secrecy kept as to issues under review at meeting whose site was also undisclosed.

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Military questions were reported by informed quarters to have occupied the first part of a meeting today between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in which, it was officially announced, the Axis chieftains reached complete accord on "all questions."

Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Nazi High Command, and a high Italian officer were available for advice on numerous technical questions, informed Nazis said.

The second part of the conference, they added, was concerned with diplomatic questions, in which the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano aided.

Heartfelt Friendship

A. D. N. B., German official news agency, communiqué said:

"Berlin—The Führer and Il Duce, on the occasion of their meeting in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the Axis, had an extensive conversation concerning the situation.

"It came off in the spirit of the heartfelt friendship between the two Government chiefs and of the close fighting alliance existing between the German and Italian people.

"It resulted in complete accord as regards the views of both concerning all questions."

Conflict in Information

What surprised foreign correspondents most was the insistence of the Wilhelmstrasse at 1:15 p. m. that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini had not met, when only two hours later the official information was divulged to the effect that both leaders had discussed the situation extensively.

The official communiqué failed to disclose the time and place of the meeting, but it was certain that it was not held in Berlin.

This was the fifth official meeting of the German and Italian chieftains during the war. They met for the first time March 18, 1940, at Brenner Pass in Il Duce's private railway car. The next time was for four hours in Munich on June 18, 1940, after the capitulation of France. Another Brenner Pass meeting ensued Oct. 4, 1940, followed by talks in Florence Oct. 28.

As the two Axis leaders always discuss matters in greatest detail and from the broadest viewpoint possible, it may also be taken for granted that their survey included President Roosevelt's message to Congress and Secretary of State Hull's deposition before the House Foreign Relations Committee, bills for United States lend-lease legislation, and utterances by other American statesmen.

Axis accepts Mediterranean as arena to battle Britain: Page 4.

President Makes Pledge Democracy Will Not Fail; All World Hears Inaugural

Buckingham; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Henry A. Wallace — **Franklin D. Roosevelt**

Who became Vice-President and President of the United States in impressive Washington ceremonies. In background appears the Capitol, scene of the inaugurations.

Third term opens with appeal to Nation to face tasks ahead—New answer to Axis.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—With a world at war expectantly awaiting still another sign of America's course of action at this critical hour, Franklin D. Roosevelt at noon today accepted for the third time the sacred and solemn oath of office as President of the United States and in his inaugural massage again gave the Nation's answer:

"In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy."

The President, the Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace, and the highest officials of the Government began the simple and sober ceremonies with prayer and religious devotion at St. John's Episcopal Church, and Mr. Roosevelt concluded his inaugural address with an appeal that the American people go forward to meet the challenge of one of history's gravest emergencies under the guidance of the "will of God."

At least 1,000,000 visitors to the Nation's Capital lined Pennsylvania Avenue, filled the almost unending tiers of specially constructed parade seats all along the route and spread out in a vast circle before the inaugural platform as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace and their families slowly motored from the White House to Capitol Hill at 11:30 a. m.

Repeated Oath of Office

Before these citizens of a free democracy whose free ballot gave the President a precedent-shattering third term, before members of Congress and Cabinet, and before the ambassadors and ministers of 56 nations, including the Axis powers, President Roosevelt repeated the 35-word oath of office which has been repeated in Washington every four years since 1801.

As Mr. Roosevelt stepped to the fore of the freshly painted pavilion in front of the Capitol—where the Legislature of the world's most powerful democracy meets and acts—he placed his hand on his family's 300-year-old Bible open to the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians and at the instance of the Chief Justice of the United States, Charles E. Hughes, accepted this oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

America listened. The entire world listened. Every spoken word—the oath, the President's message, descriptions of all phases of the inauguration—went over the air through the channels of 525 radio stations in the United States, Canada, Latin America and Great Britain. Shortwave broadcasts in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Portuguese carried the program to every country and every people whose governments permitted them the freedom to turn the dial to Washington, U. S. A.

Democracy Unconquerable

To America and to other free nations, President Roosevelt affirmed: "Democracy is not dying . . . it is the most humane, the most advanced, and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society."

To the world the President declared: America will not risk "the peril of inaction."

And for the task that lies ahead, Mr. Roosevelt called upon the Nation to "muster the spirit of America, and the faith of America."

Prior to the administering of the oath to Mr. Roosevelt, Vice-President-Elect Wallace was sworn in.

The atmosphere of the war-emergency and the symbols of America's mounting defense strength were apparent throughout the meaningful ceremony.

Around the President's car as it slowly made its way from the White House to the inaugural scene were four army scout cars, equipped with heavy machine guns and each carrying a crew of five soldiers. A squadron of 15 motorcycle units preceded the party in V-shaped formation.

The President was in formal civilian dress and waved his silk hat, from which the sharp morning sun glinted brightly, at the crowds.

Both the House and Senate held short sessions before their members marched to the inaugural stand, and the Supreme Court transacted the business of their regular Monday "decision day."

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Text of President's inaugural address: Page 2.

Other stories on inaugural ceremonies: Pages 2 and 3.

Hearts Warmed to President On Biting Cold Inaugural Day

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE CAPITOL STEPS, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—President Roosevelt is about to be inaugurated for the third time.

As this is written it is 11:40 and the temporary wooden stands built above the great flight of stone steps that spill down like a broken bag of sugar from the gleaming dome-capped Capitol are filled.

It is a crystal-clear mid-winter day, one of the few such days in inaugural history. There is enough snap in the air to numb the hurrying fingers of reporters who are racing their running accounts against the verbal announcements from radio broadcasters above them, on the President's platform. Just ahead the overcoated Marine Band, gay in bright uniforms, is playing martial music, carried over Washington in amplifiers and over the Nation by radio.

The President's stand, raised two stories above the street level, rises just beyond—fashioned after some old colonial mansion. It curves out in front like the west portico, painted a blinding white in the sunshine, that looks and feels like a pocket in a snow bank. One reporter is trying to peck the keys with his gloved fingers. Telegraphers sit beside reporters at pine benches with Morse instruments.

It is like some of those scenes in the campaign that led up to it: the exciting Republican Convention at Philadelphia, the dull Democratic one at Chicago, the mighty open-air spectacle at Elwood, Indiana; all these events and others were milestones to this culminating scene today—the first third term in history.

He Is on His Way

11:45—We can hear loudspeaker announcements that the President is on his way up Pennsylvania Avenue. We are directly under the portico where he will take his oath with the Great Seal of the United States beneath the white colonnade—the Great Seal which four years ago was left covered by canvas in the inclement weather by somebody who forgot to remove the covering.

The gay scene, the band, the crowds, the excited faces—are all reminiscent of a football crowd. But what a crowd! Here on Capitol Hill as we climb onto the pine table, we can see it extends as far back as the Greek Marble Supreme Court Building and the Library of Congress—across the Plaza. This historic quadrangle is sacred to great American scenes—from Washington's day on—Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and others—they have all left their associations with it.

11:47—"Hail to the Chief!" the band is playing it now, the President is arriving in a cavalcade of military escorts, the soldiers wearing tin hats. The President's progress runs parallel to growing cheers which swell to a roar as he appears, and the massed thousands take up the greeting.

Here Are Garner and Wallace

12:06—There is a delay. The band, in its blue and gold uniform, stands waiting. White-haired, white-eye-browed Mr. Garner appears, accompanied by his successor, Henry A. Wallace. Both look out, laughing over the crowd, in high good humor.

12:07—President Roosevelt in top hat slowly comes forward. The immediate crowd cheers and the multitude behind takes it up and it diminishes behind like an echo. That receding noise gives a better idea of the size of the crowd than anything so far.

12:09—The invocation: the President stands silent and solemn as the prayer for his guidance is uttered, the lines on his face reflecting the difficult times he has faced in the eight years passed, and is to face, in the four years to come.

12:11—In good Texan dialect Mr. Garner quickly administers the Vice-President's oath.

"I do," says Mr. Wallace firmly.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in his dark robes speaks more slowly and solemnly. The oath is simple and austere.

Mr. Roosevelt's voice is vibrant with emotion as he slowly re-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Capital Talks Inspire Heads Of N. E. States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Boston's 50-piece Firemen's band—"pride of the Hub"—ready to march in the inaugural parade and accompanied by 300 Massachusetts Democrats, was officially ruled out of the line of march today because it was "not a military organization."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Emphasizing once again his stand for national unity, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall led the Massachusetts delegation at President Roosevelt's third inauguration today; but he was not the only New England Republican on hand.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, of Maine; Gov. Robert O. Blood, of New Hampshire, and Gov. William H. Wills, of Vermont, were in the national capital today lending their support to the Administration's drive for greater and greater defense production and, at the same time, emphasizing New England's place in the industrial picture.

New England's two Democratic Governors, J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island, and Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut were likewise on hand for the ceremonies.

Sixth Place in Parade

Governor Saltonstall led the Massachusetts delegation in the inaugural parade this afternoon, the three cars from the Commonwealth occupying sixth position in the parade because this State was the sixth to ratify the United States Constitution.

Since arriving in Washington yesterday morning with his official party, Governor Saltonstall has been busy, using the occasion to seek a greater portion of defense business for Massachusetts industry.

All six New England Chief Executives attended a dinner last night given by William Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management at which Mr. Knudsen and defense officials described what efforts could be made in the States by local officials to speed up the defense program.

Boston was represented in various ways at the inaugural. The City's fire department brass band, 48 musicians strong, was in the capital. It serenaded Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at the Union Station yesterday; both officials arrived on the same train.

Seeks Governors' Conference

Four Boston policemen were sent to the capital for duty, assisting the Washington police. About 499 police from various cities came to aid in policing the national capital for this extraordinary day.

John F. Fitzgerald, once Mayor of Boston, was one of six attend-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Willkie Carries to London 'Certainty' of British Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Bearing with him a personal longhand letter of introduction to Winston Churchill from President Roosevelt, Wendell L. Willkie takes on his mission to London something perhaps even more important—the absolute conviction that Britain is going to win this war.

"I refuse to accept any other possibility than that the British eventually will be victorious," Mr. Willkie told correspondents before he left Washington today for New York, following a long conference yesterday with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and a cordial conversation with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Starting his Clipper flight to England via Lisbon early Wednesday, the defeated Republican Presidential candidate will find his mission cloaked with an almost official character. Mr. Hull not only gave Mr. Willkie the fullest and latest confidential information on the war situation but assured him that he could use the facilities of the American Embassy in London in whatever way would most expedite and aid his inquiries.

Assurance for Britain

While the original purpose and one of the remaining purposes of his trip is to acquire a first-hand, three-dimensional view of Britain's position, it is apparent that his expedition is serving to give Britain added assurance that the American policy of aid to the democracies transcends nearly all barriers of partisanship at this time.

Mr. Willkie, who opposed Mr. Roosevelt in the campaign, is now supporting the President's major instrument of war-emergency policy—all-out assistance to Britain—and he embarks on his "personal mission" to London with the official blessing of the Government and the personal good wishes of the President and the Secretary of State. This unity between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt on the basic issue of the war enables the British Government to receive him as

Continued on Page 17, Column 6

U. S. Studies Plan for Buying Mexico's War Metals Output

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 20 (AP)—A high government official said yesterday that President Avila Camacho's Administration would welcome an exclusive arrangement with the United States which would dry up the stream of essential war metals now flowing to the Axis from Mexico.

The idea is that the United States should purchase the Republic's entire production to build up reserve stocks.

In diplomatic quarters it was reported that such a program is being studied by the American Government but that no decision had been reached because statistical information is not complete.

The official informant said the Government was deeply concerned over Mexico's part in supplying the war machines of Tokyo and—as is generally believed—Berlin, but that nothing could be done by Mexico alone to change this, because the mining industry is hard-pressed.

He indicated, however, that the Administration was prepared to make certain concessions reducing prices of the metals concerned should the United States undertake an exclusive contract.

Hundreds of tons of Mexican lead, copper, zinc, manganese and antimony sail out of Mexican Pacific ports each month bound for the Orient and the belief here is that a substantial percentage of these shipments reach Germany by way of Soviet Russia.

No precise statistics are available but one well-informed source said mercury exports alone amount to around 1,250,000 pesos a month—that is, more than $250,000.

The revenue from Axis exports, well-informed sources asserted, is absolutely essential to the stability of the Mexican mining industry unless it can be had elsewhere. The mining industry already is depressed.

An embargo on Axis shipments unless markets are assured in the United States, independent sources assert, could not be ordered without causing the mining industry to collapse and this would threaten Mexico's whole domestic economy.

Already confronted with the problems of how to liquidate deficits in the government-controlled petroleum and railway industries, Mexico by itself lacks means of cushioning its most important industry, mining, without United States aid, it was said.

Text of Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Text of President Roosevelt's inaugural address:

On each national day of inauguration since 1789, the people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

In Washington's day the task of the people was to create and weld together a nation.

In Lincoln's day the task of the people was to preserve that Nation from disruption from within.

In this day the task of the people is to save that Nation and its institutions from disruption from without.

To us there has come a time, in the midst of swift happenings, to pause for a moment and take stock—to recall what our place in history has been, and to rediscover what we are and what we may be. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

Lives of nations are determined not by the count of years, but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of a man is threescore years and ten: a little more, a little less: the life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

Some Men Doubt It

There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of government and a frame of life, is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial fate—that, for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide.

But we Americans know that this is not true.

Eight years ago, when the life of this Republic seemed frozen by a fatalistic terror, we proved that this is not true. We were in the midst of shock—but we acted quickly, boldly, decisively.

These later years have been living years—fruitful years for the people of this democracy. For they have brought to us greater security and, I hope, a better understanding that life's ideals are to be measured in other than material things.

Most vital to our present and our future is this experience of a democracy which successfully survived crisis at home; put away many evil things; built new structures on enduring lines; and, through it all, maintained the fact of its democracy.

Democracy Still Functions

For action has been taken within the three-way framework of the Constitution of the United States. The co-ordinate branches of the Government continue freely to function. The Bill of Rights remains inviolate. The freedom of elections is wholly maintained. Prophets of the downfall of American democracy have seen their dire predictions come to naught.

Democracy is not dying.

We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow.

We know it cannot die—because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—an enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free majority.

We know it because democracy alone, of all forms of government, enlists the full force of men's enlightened will.

Unlimited Civilization

We know it because democracy alone has constructed an unlimited civilization capable of infinite progress in the improvement of human life.

We know it because, if we look below the surface, we sense it still spreading on every continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced, and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society.

A nation, like a person, has a body—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our time.

A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and needs of its neighbors—all the other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world.

And a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future—which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

Faith of America

It is a thing for which we find it difficult—even impossible—to hit upon a single, simple word.

And yet we all understand what it is—the spirit—the faith of America. It is the product of centuries. It was born in the multitudes of those who came from many lands—some of high degree, but mostly plain people—who sought here, early and late, to find freedom more freely.

The democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples. It blazed anew in the Middle Ages. It was written in Magna Charta.

In the Americas its impact has been irresistible. America has been the new world in all tongues, to all peoples, not because this continent was a newfound land, but because all those who came here believed they could create upon this continent a new life—a life that should be new in freedom.

Its vitality was written into our own Mayflower Compact, into the Declaration of Independence, into the Constitution of the United States, into the Gettysburg Address.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit and the millions who followed, and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently toward an ideal which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation.

The hopes of the Republic cannot forever tolerate either undeserved poverty or self-serving wealth.

Still Have Far to Go

We know that we still have far to go; that we must more greatly build the security and the opportunity and the knowledge of every citizen, in the measure justified by the resources and the capacity of the land.

But it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone. It is not enough to clothe and feed the body of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind. For there is also the spirit. And of the three, the greatest is the spirit.

Without the body and the mind, as all men know, the Nation could not live.

But if the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

That spirit—that faith—speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed, because they seem so obvious. It speaks to us here in the Capital of the Nation. It speaks to us through the processes of governing in the sovereignty of 48 states. It speaks to us in our counties, in our cities, in our towns, and in our villages. It speaks to us from the other nations of the hemisphere, and from those across the seas—the enslaved, as well as the free. Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices of freedom because to us the privilege of our freedom in such an old, old story.

The destiny of America was proclaimed in words of prophecy spoken by our first President in his first inaugural in 1789—words almost directed, it would seem, to this year of 1941: "The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered . . . deeply . . . finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

Justification for Sacrifices

If we lose that sacred fire—if we let it be smothered with doubt and fear—then we shall reject the destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish. The preservation of the spirit and faith of the Nation does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice that we may make in the cause of national defense.

In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

For this we muster the spirit of America, and the faith of America.

We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God.

London Crowds Hear Roosevelt's Address

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 20

President Roosevelt's voice, spanning the Atlantic clearly and distinctly from the third inaugural ceremonies in Washington today, was heard avidly by crowds of listeners gathered about radios in Britain.

Many said it was the best trans-Atlantic reception they had ever heard.

Ford Gets 50 Days to Rehire 975 Men With Pay From 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Reinstatement of 975 former employees, offer of re-employment to 46 others, reimbursement for back pay since 1937 and the dissolving of one of its so-called company unions are all required of the Ford Motor Company in the latest decision of the National Labor Board charging unfair labor practices to the Ford Corporation.

The ruling of the Labor Board in this case is described as a "proposed order" because it gives the Ford officials 30 days in which to file briefs of exception and 20 days for oral argument. The proposed order will become operative unless reasons develop to cause the Board to rescind it during this period.

The ruling springs from a shutdown of a Ford Kansas City plant which followed an organization fight between the United Automobile Workers of America—an American Federation of Labor affiliate—and a Ford union, known as the Blue Card Union or B. C. U.

The Charges

The Labor Board charges the management of the Kansas City plant with failing to re-hire in 1937, after being closed for model changes, members of the A. F. of L. affiliate, although this union claimed to represent at the time 90 per cent of the eligible employees.

In a detailed official summary of the case, released this week end, the NLRB contends that the Ford branch plant used the seasonal shutdown as an opportunity to organize the Blue Card Union which, it charges, was "inspired and assisted" by the company. The Board says that on Oct. 11, 1937 the company shut down its plant "indefinitely" and that simultaneously Blue Card Union officials state that "the plant would not reopen with the U. A. W. and that employees could expect to return to work only through the Blue Card Union."

The NLRB statement says that the Ford Company's position was that "the October lockout was provoked by a U. A. W. threat to close the plant unless the company signed a closed-shop contract," but that "the U. A. W. denied that it had ever demanded the closed shop contract or threatened to close the plant unless it was accepted."

The Board states that as a result of the direct company support of the B. C. U. and its active repression of the U. A. W. the A. F. of L. affiliate was "completely replaced."

Says A. F. of L. Ousted

The Company's explanation for not reinstating the employees of the U. A. W. when it resumed operations in November is, according to the Board analysis, "that hundreds of these men had engaged in a campaign of violence in the plant from April to September."

On this point the NLRB statement says:

"The Company urged that it was unable to discharge these men at the time they committed the alleged offenses because the U. A. W. threatened a sit-down strike if disciplinary measures were adopted.

"The Board's tentative finding is to the effect that the U. A. W. had not indulged in the alleged violence and that the Company in making reinstatements had not considered the alleged employee misconduct when it resumed operations in November, that the Company reinstated employees only if they joined the B. C. U., and reject them if they remained with the U. A. W. . . ."

Ford, C. I. O. Clash Again

DETROIT, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has declined to agree to a consent election for collective bargaining in its Lincoln plant, and the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) immediately announced they would press for a vote.

Invitation to His Own Inaugural

International

Joseph Davies — **Vice-President Wallace shown receiving an invitation to be present at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington from Mr. Davies, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and Mrs. Holmes, Secretary of the Committee. Picture was taken on Jan. 16. He accepted the invitation.**

Henry A. Wallace — **Mrs. George R. Holmes**

C. I. O. Head Calls Off Strike Lest It Slow Defense Pace

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20 (AP)—Emphasizing the defense emergency, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, halted a strike that threatened to stop production at Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Irvin works and told steel workers who were back on their jobs today that "grievances must be settled by orderly processes."

"It would be disasterous to lend comfort to a situation that might create idleness at this time," he asserted.

"There is a great confusion of thought and it behooves labor to keep its feet on the ground."

Mr. Murray, also Chairman of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Union, ordered immediate resumption of operation at the vast plant after a walkout of 200 slab yard workers Jan. 17 which spread into general strike action Jan. 19. They had demanded wage increases and seniority rights.

Picket lines, established 12 hours earlier at the mill sprawling over a hilltop near here, withdrew and full crews went back to turning out defense orders.

Before Mr. Murray appeared, other S. W. O. C. officers disclosed plans for a general walkout of the plant's 8,000 employees, effective Jan. 20.

In calling for settlement of grievances by orderly methods, Mr. Murray declared "that's the only way they ever will be settled. The grievances must be referred to national offices."

Parley With Steel Heads

The C. I. O. chieftain is scheduled to confer Jan. 21 with officials of the United States Steel Corporation, of which Carnegie-Illinois is a subsidiary, on the Union contract which Mr. Murray helped negotiate in 1937.

He has said "there is ample justification under present conditions for an increase in wages in the steel industry."

Appeal to Labor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Co-operation of both labor and industry is essential for the War Department to achieve its two-fold mission—to prepare the Nation for all contingencies and see that the maximum help reaches Britain, according to Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War.

America cannot afford the "bitterness engendered by industrial strife," Mr. Patterson said Jan. 19, in an address before the Chicago Federation of Labor. He added that the country could not bear the loss of one day's production at any of the plants turning out military essentials—"whether it be caused by lockout or by strike.

"To reach the point where our democracy is no longer in danger requires national unity, and for unity, we must have industrial peace."

He declared that Britain's "gallant showing" in the war was due in large part "to the wholehearted efforts of British workers. English labor has given of its all, has persevered and sacrificed, to make Great Britain the heroic front line of democracy's defenses. And we are sure American workers are not going to let them down."

Ryan Urges Unity

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—A "lack of unified policy" on important problems of national defense was blamed by T. Claude Ryan, airplane manufacturer, for the industrial strife he said endangered the Nation's aircraft industry.

In his first interview since his strike-threatened firm opened labor contract discussions with the Congress of Industrial Organization's United Automobile Workers, Mr. Ryan told the Associated Press that "the greatest need of the country today is for leadership to heal the breach between capital and labor with full consideration to the rights of all concerned."

"Dismissing my own personal views, by what manner of reasoning can the country tolerate a situation which requires compulsory military training at $30 a month, and yet permits stoppage of the very work which implements that compulsory military program by essential workers who are paid five times as much by us?

"Industry has complied with the request of William Knudsen (Defense Commissioner) to eliminate the week-end 'blackout' at war material plants, and is paying labor a time-and-one-half pay premium for this added contribution to the defense program. The worker, under no compulsion to work this overtime, is glad to do his part to earn for himself and his family the economic benefits which result."

New hope for peace was injected in the discussions after an overnight deadlock on the issue of wages. The Union has set a strike deadline for 7 a. m., Jan. 21.

Big June Army Is Sure to Be Well Clothed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The quantity of Army clothing already contracted for, officials disclosed today, will be sufficient for the 1,418,097 men expected to be under arms in June.

Orders during the week included 1,592,228 cotton shirts, 1,703,000 pairs of cotton trousers, and 132,500 woolen coats. Replacements of the clothing will be necessary, however, and officials gave no indication of any slackening in the rate of purchases being made for deliveries at undisclosed future dates.

A compilation of all-Army contracts showed that the total for the week ending Jan. 11 was $115,200,000, or about half that of the preceding week. Of that amount, Air Corps orders accounted for $56,700,000, Ordnance $13,100,000, and Quartermaster Corps $18,000,000.

The orders brought the total of Army contracts to $5,694,000,000, or within about $898,000,000 of the sum made available by Congress last year. Since Jan. 11, other contracts have pushed the total still higher, the largest being a $36,497,520 order for airplane engines and parts placed Saturday with the Buick Motor Division of the General Motors Corporation.

Navy contracts continued to trial the Army's totals, but they showed an increase over the preceding week. For the seven days ending Jan. 17 Navy contracts totaled $41,414,931, a gain of more than $2,000,000 over the preceding week.

The largest Navy order was for mine sweepers, a $24,000,000 contract for an undisclosed number awarded to the Williamette Iron and Steel Corporation, Portland, Ore

The Navy compilation did not include the $2,160,000 contracted Saturday for the expansion of a steel mill at Coatesville, Pa.

Construction contracts made up a large part of the recent Army awards. Signed during the past week were contracts for TNT and DNT plants at Sandusky, Ohio, amounting to $9,388,330; a bag-loading plant near Pulaski, Va., $9,376,390, and airport at Charlotte, N. C., $1,187,127; a cantonment near Leesville, La., $7,294,227; an ammunition loading plant at Milan, Tenn., $8,514,370; a hospital at Fort Dix, N. J., $1,828,000, and warehouses at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, $1,572,776.

Interspersed with the huge building contracts were orders for miscellaneous atrticles which the Army has been buying in vast quantities.

There were 890,000 yards of mosquito bars ordered at a cost of $594,802, and $736,174 worth of parachute silk, $104,928 worth of paper, $387,475 worth of cameras, and $219,048 worth of motorcycles.

Propeller shafts and steel anchors were on the Navy's shopping lists, but there were also such a variety of items as $20,233 worth of canned prunes, $345,000 worth of shoes, and $13,027 worth of denatured alcohol.

House Reapportioning Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Brookings Institution recommends that the method of apportioning members of the House of Representatives be based on votes cast instead of on population as at present. This would have to be done by constitutional amendment.

A study prepared for the private research organization by Laurence F. Schmeckebier said that the percentage of votes to Representatives in 1938 was 29.6 for the entire country, 36.6 for the northern and western states, and 6.8 for the southern states.

It took only 35,438 votes to elect seven Representatives in Mississippi in 1938, the study continued, whereas 730,024 votes were required in Kansas to elect the same number.

The study also recommended that aliens be eliminated from the population count for apportionment purposes, asserting that in 1930 aliens constituted more than 10 per cent of the population in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island.

Illinois Strikers Shut Second Plant

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—A strike of the Congress of Industrial Organizations farm equipment workers spread to a second plant of the International Harvester Company, the Rock Falls, Ill., works, today while conciliation efforts to settle the labor troubles began in Chicago.

Members of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee walked out in orderly fashion and began picketing the Rock Falls plant. Plant officials said operations were suspended thereafter, only office and maintenance workers continuing on the job. They said the plant normally employs about 250 persons.

The East Moline, Ill., plant virtually has been shut down since Jan. 16 because of labor trouble involving both an independent and C. I. O. unions.

Chrysler Strikers Return to Work

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Jan. 20 (AP)—Members of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers of America returned to work today in the New Castle plant of the Chrysler Corporation, closed since Tuesday night by a strike.

The men were told over the weekend their international officers had held the strike was in violation of the union contract and they voted to resume work.

Union representatives and company officials continued negotiations over whether the men should be paid while on their lunch periods.

What Were Books Aiding Jefferson?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An effort to learn what books molded the thoughts of Thomas Jefferson and made him the foremost American liberal of his day, is being made at the University of Virginia's Alderman Library, where seven projects dealing with his private libraries are under way.

Difficulties arise in compiling lists of Jefferson's books because he made four separate collections. Fire destroyed the first. The second, containing such a collection of Americana that he said such "can probably never again be effected," he sold to Congress in 1815 after destruction of the Library of Congress by the British. His third private collection, willed to the University of Virginia, was sold because of the insolvency of the Jefferson estate. Books purchased by the University of Virginia Library at his recommendation comprise the fourth group.

Patriotic Stage Show Injects New Feature Into Inaugural

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — A new inaugural feature was introduced here last night with a "gala," super stage show, that brought the best dramatic talent in the Nation to Washington to set a patriotic background for the precedent-breaking third term.

Climax of the celebration, attended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and by Vice-President-Elect and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, was the recitation by Charlie Chaplin, of his stirring appeal for freedom, tolerance and peace among men, in his picture, "The Great Dictator."

Other stars who pooled their talents for the "gala" included Ethel Barrymore, Raymond Massey, Mickey Rooney, Risé Stevens, Nelson Eddy, and Irving Berlin. The affair was arranged under the direction of Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, wife of one of President Roosevelt's secretaries. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., filled in at the last minute as Master of Ceremonies for Eddie Cantor.

Mr. Massey delivered the closing speech from Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and Mr. Berlin led the 4,500 members of the audience in his composition, "God Bless America."

Dramatic critics paid tribute to the Chaplin genius that enabled him to bring his speech to a finish after being forced to stop in the middle and ask for a glass of water to moisten a dry throat. As he finished an American flag was swung down from the Auditorium and the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

I Want to Help, Not Rule

Hope . . . I'm sorry, but I don't want to be an emperor. That's not my business. I don't want to rule or conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone—if possible—Jew, Gentile—black man—white.

We all want to help one another. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's happiness—not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another. In this world there is room for everyone. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone.

The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way. Greed has poisoned men's souls—has barricaded the world with hate—has goosestepped us into misery and bloodshed. We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want.

Our knowledge has made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery we need humanity. More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost. . .

No Time to Despair

The airplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in man—cries out for universal brotherhood—for the unity of us all. Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world—millions of despairing men, women, and little children—victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people.

To those who can hear me, I say—do not despair. The misery that has come upon us is but the passing of greed—the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men die, liberty will never perish. . .

Soldiers! Don't give yourselves to these brutes—men who despise you—enslave you—regiment your lives—tell you what to do—what to think and what to feel! Who drill you—diet you—treat you like cattle and use you as cannon fodder.

You Are Men, Not Machines

Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men—machine men with machine minds and machine hearts! You are not machines! You are men! You have the love of humanity in your hearts!—don't hate! Only the unloved hate—the unloved and the unnatural!

Soldiers! Don't fight for slavery! Fight for liberty! In the 17th Chapter of St. Luke, it is written: "The Kingdom of God is within man"—not in one man nor a group of men, but in all men! In you! You, the people, have the power—the power to create machines. The power to create happiness! You, the people, have the power to make this life free and beautiful—to make this life a wonderful adventure.

Then—in the name of democracy—let us use that power—let us all unite. Let us fight for a decent world that will give men a chance to work—that will give youth a future and old age a security. By the promise of these things, brutes have risen to power. But they lied! They do not fulfill that promise. They never will! Dictators freed themselves but they enslaved the people!

Fight to Free World

Now let us fight to free the world—to do away with national barriers—to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance. Let us fight for a world of reason—a world where science—where progress will lead to the happiness of us all. Soldiers! In the name of democracy, let us unite!

Hannah, can you hear me? Wherever you are, look up! Look up, Hannah! The clouds are lifting! The sun is breaking through! We are coming out of the darkness into the light! We are coming into a new world—a kindlier world, where men will rise above their greed, their hate and their brutality. Look up! Hannah! The soul of man has been given wings and at last he is beginning to fly. He is flying into the rainbow—into the light of hope—to you—to me—and to all of us! Look up, Hannah! Look up!

President Prays for Peace; Hears Example of Elisha

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Kneeling in Washington's historic old St. John's Episcopal Church, President Roosevelt today opened his third term inaugural ceremonies with a prayer for a peace built upon honor and justice.

Surrounded by his family and by the high Government officials who must help him pilot the Nation through some of the most critical times in American history, the Chief Executive received assurance that victory and strength will come to those Nations and men who trust in God and in the righteousness of their cause.

Reading from the sixth chapter of the Second Book of Kings, the Rev. Frank M. Wilson, rector of the President's Church at Hyde Park, N. Y., drew a lesson for today in the prophet Elisha's reliance upon God and his victory over the apparently irresistible forces of the King of Syria.

The Final Success

As the American people prayed for the future of their Nation and for the man who must guide it with wisdom, the frock-coated dignitaries within the church were reminded that the final success of all Nations depends upon their living in accordance with God's laws.

Again turning to the Scriptures, the Rev. Mr. Wilson read that "They gat not the land in possession through their own sword, neither was it their own arm that helped them; but thy right hand, and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance."

Among the prayers offered were those for the Nation, for the President and all in civil authority, for social justice and for the family of Nations.

In the latter prayer, the aid of the Lord was invoked to "guide the Nations of the world into the way of justice and truth, and establish among them that peace which is the fruit of righteousness."

In the prayer for social justice, God's help was asked for a courageous fight against evil and to ensure that there would be "no peace with oppression."

Unequalled Seriousness

Both among the crowds lining the streets from the White House to the church and among the Nation's leaders gathered within the church there was noticeable a seriousness and solemnity seldom equalled in any previous inaugural ceremony. The importance of the hour was enhanced by the extraordinary number of extra policemen on duty and by the precautions taken in the cases of even the best known Washington newspapermen.

But it was around the passages from Second Kings that the service centered nor were their significance lost upon those that heard Elisha's exhortation to his servant to "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

"And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

Assisting the Rev. Mr. Wilson were the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson of St. Thomas' Church, Washington, and the Rev. C. Leslie Glenn of St. John's Church, Washington.

Miami Auditorium Plans Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Progress toward the building of the much needed auditorium for the Miami area was marked by the beginning of a series of concerts here Jan. 13, by world famous artists who are contributing their art for the benefit of the enterprise which will be a memorial to Arnold Volpe who organized and conducted for many years the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra.

Plans for the memorial call for an auditorium seating 3,000 persons, also 50 sound-proof studios. Other artists who are contributing their services to raising the fund by giving concerts in the series are Harold Bauer, pianist; Arturo di Filippi, tenor; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Mobley Lushanya, soprano of the Chicago Opera, and Cameron McLean, baritone.

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President Uses I Cor. 13:1-13 And Old Dutch Family Bible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—For his fifth consecutive inaugural—twice as Governor of New York and thrice as President of the United States—Franklin D. Roosevelt has chosen the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians as the particular Bible passage on which to take his solemn oath of office.

And so, as the President stepped to the fore of the inauguration platform in front of the Capitol today to be sworn in by the Chief Justice, his palm rested on a family Bible more than 300 years old, open to the page containing Paul's eulogy of the abiding attributes of spiritual Man—faith, hope, charity, or divine Love as charity may be interpreted.

The verses which can be read with much understanding in their relation to today's national and international problems, are these:

I Cor. 13:1-13

1. Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.
2. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.
3. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.
4. Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,
5. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;
6. Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;
7. Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.
8. Charity never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away.
9. For we know in part, and we prophesy in part.
10. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.
11. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things.
12. For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.
13. And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

The Bible which Mr. Roosevelt chooses to use for these ceremonial occasions is a translation from the Dutch and is said to have reached the United States about 1646. Its end papers, now hardly legible because they are yellowed with age, include entries of family births covering the years from 1670 to 1840.

The Bible itself, which Mr. Roosevelt brought with him when he motored from Albany in 1933, weighs about 20 pounds. Its pages are nine inches wide and fifteen and a quarter inches deep. It is bound with dark brown leather.

Supreme Court Nullifies Pennsylvania's Alien Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that passage of the 1940 federal law requiring registration of aliens invalidated a 1939 Pennsylvania Alien Registration Statute.

Mr. Justice Black delivered the opinion, which upheld Justice Department contentions that the regulation of alien registration "is exclusively the concern of the Federal Government."

Mr. Justice Stone wrote a dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice McReynolds concurred.

Mr. Justice Black said that "the power to restrict, limit, regulate, and register aliens as a distinct group is not an equal and continuously existing concurrent power of State and Nation, but whatever power a State may have is subordinate to Supreme National Law."

Mr. Justice Stone, in his dissenting opinion, asserted:

"Assuming, as the Court holds, that Congress could constitutionally set up an exclusive registration system for aliens, I think it has not done so and that it is not the province of the courts to do that which Congress has failed to do."

The Court refused to review a decision upholding a Federal Trade Commission order directed against alleged misleading advertising of financing interest rates by the General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

The company contended it was not in interstate commerce and that the commission therefore lacked jurisdiction. The firm also contended the advertisements explained truthfully and in detail the financing costs.

Also, the court refused to reconsider its Dec. 16 decision holding that the regulatory power of the Federal Government over navigable streams is "as broad as the needs of commerce."

Both President and Vice-President Swear to Defend the Constitution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Constitution prescribed this oath for President Roosevelt today:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

For the new Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace, custom provided that he should respond to the civil oath administered to all Senators:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that you take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God?

Biographer Enrolls Robert E. Lee In Ranks of Defense Counsellors

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate chieftain, was pictured on the 134th anniversary of his birth yesterday as a present counsellor of national defense.

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, who wrote a Pulitzer prize-winning biography of General Lee, said in a radiocast that General Lee's correspondence as commander of "one of the most successful armies of modern times" should be helpful in guiding the individual citizen and the nation in decisions which must be made now.

The address was a part of the South's annual joint observance of the birthdays of General Lee and of Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. Dr. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, is a close student of military affairs and serves as Chairman of the Virginia Defense Council.

General Lee's first counsel today, Dr. Freeman said, would be to impress on every citizen a realization of the "price of choice, and, having determined what he would do, unflinchingly to do it."

How monitory today, Dr. Freeman added, are these words General Lee wrote in April, 1861: "it is important that conflict be not provoked before we are ready."

General Lee's second counsel to the nation, Dr. Freeman continued, is "that war calls for full preparation, that provocation should be avoided as long as possible while the might of the nation is being made dynamic, and that war demands sacrifices of which the noisy, the unthinking and the over confident should be warned in advance."

The southern commander was named President of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) after the war between the States and he once told a student there who was impatient to make up for the "time I lost" in the Army:

"Mr. Humphreys, however long you live and whatever you accomplish, you will find that the time you spent in the Confederate Army was the most profitably spent portion of your life."

"That," said Dr. Freeman, "with 'American' substituted for 'Confederate' is the third and final counsel of General Lee on national defense."

"General Lee never glorified war," the biographer-editor added. "He thought it was the supreme foe of human happiness. . . . Yet, when he looked back on the war . . he acknowledged that the struggle had given his soldiers more self-reliance, more consciousness of duty, more of priceless discipline."

Draftees Are Warned On Changing Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, Selective Service Director, has warned draft registrants against failure to notify their local boards promptly of changes of address.

Dr. Dykstra said in a statement that the Justice Department had found many failures to respond to summons for military service resulted from unreported changes of address. The draft law provides that mailing a summons to the last reported address constitutes formal notice, regardless of whether it is actually received.

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Women in Inaugural Spotlight

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

In rose-white satin gown which she wore at a concert on the eve of the inauguration of her husband for a third term as President.

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace

Wife of the Vice-President wearing the gown she selected for the inaugural ceremones.

Three Women Share 'First Lady' Honors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Nation had three "First Ladies" today.

Mrs. Sara Roosevelt, the President's mother, knew the moment no other American mother has known—her "boy" was taking the oath as Chief Executive for the third time.

Two wives shared the grandeur and gravity of the occasion with her.

Eleanor Roosevelt was there to watch her husband assume the burdens of state for four more years at a critical hour in the country's destiny. But, like the President's mother, she had seen Franklin Delano Roosevelt inaugurated twice before.

For Ilo Browne Wallace, however, all the ceremony, the awe, the pageantry of the occasion were personal for the first time.

A new Vice-President was entering upon his office—and he was the man she married years ago when he was a reporter on his father's farm journal, a young man who never seemed to be able to get his tie fixed just right.

Their Day

Sara, Eleanor and Ilo—it was their day and a day that held for each a special significance.

The day begins early for all three. First there are prayers in St. John's Episcopal Church, the inaugural ceremony at the Capitol, buffet luncheon at the White House, the parade, the huge inaugural reception—all part of the public display.

There were four generations of Roosevelts on hand for this day—the white-haired great grandmother, all the President's five children and four of the ten grandchildren.

James Roosevelt, on duty with the Naval reserves on the Pacific Coast, got last minute leave from Uncle Sam and arrived yesterday. He brought with him his two children, Sara Delano, and Kate.

The other two youngsters present to whom the Chief Executive is both "Granddad" and a good playmate are Ruth Chandler Roosevelt, and Elliott, Junior, children of Elliott Roosevelt and his wife, the former Ruth Googins.

Wallaces Well Represented

It had been expected that three generations of Wallaces would be here for the occasion, but over the week end it was decided the trip might be too strenuous for Mrs. Henry C. Wallace, mother of the Vice-President-elect.

Two Wallace generations, however, make a goodly representation. On hand to watch Dad honored are his three children—Jean, a post debutante; Henry Browne Wallace, and his wife from Des Moines, and Robert.

Mr. Wallace's two brothers and their wives—James W. Wallace of Des Moines, and John Wallace of St. Petersburg, Fla.—and his two sisters and their husbands—Mrs. Angus McLay of Birmingham, Mich., and Mrs. Charles Bruggmann, wife of the Swiss Minister—also are here.

Nazis Blamed for Slump In Education in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—A contrast in the educational methods of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany is drawn in the 35th annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Enrollment in universities and higher technical institutions in Germany today totals 84,000, approximately 46,000 less than attended such schools during the time of the German Republic, according to Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the Foundation. He holds that the change in educational standards which brought about this drop could be traced to the growth of National Socialism.

"During these two decades, a Nation, a people, was made over, and one of the principal instruments in that process was the annihilation of educational liberty and the forcible intellectual feeding and emotional conditioning of both scholars and students," Dr. Jessup declared. "Germany's scheme of education today involves all strata of society, but from first to last it is conditioned by political reliabiilty, nationalism, and self-immolation."

Education in Britain

A British university scholarship, on the other hand, Dr. Jessup said, was like an appointment to West Point or Annapolis.

"In each instance," he continued, "the graduate is placed under obligation to render public service. It is fair to state that the British conception of democracy includes provision for equality of opportunity for gifted children at and from every social and economic level. The English democratic impulsion is implemented by a highly selective educational system which reaches downward into the mass of the people to provide a clear path from bottom to top."

Turning to the United States, Dr. Jessup found that never in history has a Nation adhered more tenaciously to its purpose of providing educational opportunity equally to all of its youth.

Education in America

"From the beginnings of the Republic, the American concept of democracy has provided mass education for all the people," he continued. "The United States educates not for the selection of an elite, but for the widest diffusion of understanding and knowledge."

The report reveals that under a co-operative arrangement between the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Foundation there were 22 projects concerned with the advancement of teaching under way during the fiscal year 1939-'40 on grants totaling $169,035. From 1924 to June 30, 1940, the Carnegie Corporation made 157 grants totaling $1,606,708 for 88 projects pertaining to the field of higher education, the report adds.

The report also discloses that since 1905, the Foundation has disbursed more than $38,500,000 for 3,124 retiring allowances and widows' pensions in 41 States of the Union and seven Canadian provinces and colonies.

As of June 30, last, the Foundation had resources of $24,504,468. A total of $869,261 was received as income from securities during the previous 12-month period and disbursals totaled $1,945,191 for allowances and pensions. It expended $55,015 to universities, bodies, and associations which it received from the Carnegie Corporation.

W. S. Learned is Treasurer of the Foundation.

Green Sheet Dropped In Filing Income Tax

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 20

The Treasury, beset by inquiries, reminded taxpayers that the "green sheet" has been eliminated from income tax returns.

The "green sheet" was a duplicate of the regular tax form which was initiated in 1936 to make available to local taxing authorities information concerning the owners of tangible and other taxable property as disclosed in Federal returns.

The Treasury said that the duplicate plan had fulfilled its purpose and had been dropped in line with a policy of "eliminating inconveniences to taxpayers wherever possible."

Inaugural Is 27th Public Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Today's is the thirty-eighth Presidential inauguration in American history, but Franklin D. Roosevelt is only the twenty-seventh man to go through the public ceremony.

It works out this way:

Mr. Roosevelt is either the thirty-first or thirty-second President, depending on whether Grover Cleveland's separated terms are counted once or twice. Four Chief Executives had been Vice-President who stepped up suddenly when the President passed on and therefore did not take the oath before cheering crowds.

Although Mr. Roosevelt is the only President to be elected three times, ten others were inaugurated twice. They were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley and Wilson.

Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge served more than a full term each, but their first oaths were taken privately after the death of their predecessors, under whom they had been Vice-President.

Inaugural 'Big Show' Has Many Sidelights

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Supreme Court held a special session today just so President Roosevelt could be inaugurated for a third term. The Chief Justice cannot administer the oath to the President unless the Court is in session. It wasn't, but agreed to hold a special session that was dissolved with proper ceremony soon after the swearing in.

Study in Contrasts

Cordell Hull and Wendell Willkie were a study in contrasts as they left the Carlton Hotel yesterday to visit President Roosevelt. When the former Republican presidential candidate hung back to shake hands and sign autograph books, the Secretary of State, oblivious to the crowds around, tugged at him impatiently and led him by the arm to a waiting car.

Only Vice-President

After greeting such personages as Wendell Willkie, Charlie Chaplin, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., the lobby crowds charged on a new arrival.

"Who is it?" whispered one autograph seeker to another. "Oh, Henry Wallace," replied her companion.

White House Guests

Every hotel in Washington is filled and so is the White House. Here is the list of guests at the Executive Mansion: Mrs. James Roosevelt, Sr., of Hyde Park, N. Y.; James Roosevelt of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, of Seattle, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt and two children, of Osborn, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt, of Boston; Sara Roosevelt and Kate Roosevelt, daughters of James Roosevelt; Diana Hopkins, Maj. Henry Hooker, Miss Nancy Halliday, Mrs. Eliot Pratt, Joseph Lash, of New York; Miss Simons Van Haver, Albany, N. Y.; Earl Miller of Loudonville, N. Y.; Mrs. Dorothy Kemp Roosevelt, Miss Amy Roosevelt, Miss Diana Roosevelt, Miss Janet Roosevelt, of Birmingham, Mich.; Miss Mayris Chaney, of Philadelphia, and Edgar Ellinger, Jr., of New York.

Governors Meet Knudsen

Governors of 26 States interrupted a whirl of parties to closet themselves for four hours with defense production chief William S. Knudsen and with Army and Navy officials. Acceleration of defense efforts was the topic of the conference that finally broke up at 1 a. m. inauguration morning. Discussed chiefly were means of decentralizing defense orders to utilize idle resources.

College (Electoral) Fun

The Presidential electors, dining together, received a message from President Roosevelt saying that the right to hold free elections is "more impressive" than the outcome of any particular election.

At the same party there was a note from Attorney General Robert H. Jackson saying he understood "a large number of freshmen" are preparing to seek honors from the Electoral College in 1944. "Some Democrats," he added, "are holding back" to find out for sure whether a certain gentleman intends to come back for more post-graduate courses."

Weather Clear

No one had any real kick about the inaugural weather. It was cold, but no more so than might be expected in mid-January. The skies were cloudless and bright, in contrast to the pouring rain that drenched the President as he rode from the Capitol four years ago.

Red Hat Missing

Mrs. Roosevelt didn't wear her new "inaugural red" hat to the Capitol ceremony. With her seven-year-old black fur coat she wore a turned-up black one with a grey feather she has worn many times before.

Royal Refugees

Special guests of honor on the inaugural stand were the Norwegian Royal refugees, Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha.

Family Support

There were 14 members of the President's immediate family in the platform seats, including his mother, five children and four grandchildren. Six Wallaces included their three children and a daughter-in-law.

Flag Hoisted

Just as the President said, "So help me God," a bright new blue President's flag over the inaugural stand was hoisted from half to full staff.

Mrs. Wilson Present

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was the only ex-President's wife to accept the invitation to attend the ceremonies. The widow of the World War President wore a lavender hat and a big orchid to match.

Axis in Huddle

The inaugural speech was heard by a record-breaking assembly of diplomats. They were arranged, for the most part according to rank and seniority behind members of the Supreme Court, though the emissaries of Germany, Japan and Italy managed to sit together toward the rear of the diplomatic seats.

Eight Lines of Automobiles Share In 500-Mile Economy Run Honors

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Jan. 20 (AP)—Winners in the various price divisions of the 499.3 mile Gilmore automobile economy run from Los Angeles to Grand Canyon Jan. 9 included Willys, Ford, Nash, Hudson, Studebaker, Chrysler, Packard and Lincoln, unofficial results showed Jan. 18.

The 23 cars which finished averaged 22.5 miles a gallon of gasoline. One entry withdrew because of mechanical trouble.

The results, with miles a gallon and miles per hour, follow:

Price Division A—Willys Plainsman, 29.06 and 42.41; Willys Plainsman, 28.40 and 42.42; Willys, 25.18 and 42.40.

Division B—Ford, 23.06 and 43.19; Plymouth, 21.71 and 43.22.

Division C—Nash 600, 25.81 and 42.80; Studebaker Champion, 24.61 and 42.64.

Division D—Hudson 6 de Luxe, 24.96 and 43.19; Mercury, 23.35 and 42.58; Dodge, 22 47 and 42.32.

Division E—Studebaker Commander, 24.36 and 42.84; Nash Ambassador 6, 23.16 and 43.37; De Soto, 20.04 and 46.59.

Division F—Studebaker President, 22.53 and 42.32; Nash Ambassador 8, 21.18 and 42.52; Chrysler Royal, 19.71 and 42.60.

Division G—Chrysler Windsor, 20.14 and 43.39.

Division H—Packard 120, 19.78 and 43.41; Hudson Commodore 8, 20.18 and 43.31.

Division I—Lincoln Zephyr, 22.96 and 42.91; Chrysler New Yorker, 17.47 and 42.69.

Division J—Lincoln Custom, 21.03 and 44.38; Chrysler Crown Imperial, 16.46 and 42.95.

The Lincoln Custom was the sweepstakes winner, with Lincoln Zephyr second and Studebaker Commander third.

Plays by Sherwood Win Institute Medal

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Robert E. Sherwood, playwright, has been awarded the gold medal for drama by the National Institute of Arts and Letters for his plays "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and "There Shall Be No Night."

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Erwin D. Canham Managing Editor Of The Monitor

Erwin D. Canham, who has been General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor since 1939, has been appointed its Managing Editor.

Mr. Canham has been connected with the Monitor since his graduation from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, in 1925. He was successively a news reporter, special correspondent at various European conferences and at Geneva, Switzerland, and chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau from 1932 to 1939.

In addition to his newspaper work, Mr. Canham was a regular radio commentator from Washington, and he has written periodically for several magazines and reviews. He is a trustee of Bates College, a member of the Gridiron Club, and was for two terms President of Overseas Writers, an organization in Washington of American newspapermen who formerly served abroad. Besides having been stationed in Europe, he has traveled in the Orient and extensively in the United States.

Mr. Canham has been a student of Christian Science since childhood. He is a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and of a branch church, and is a class-taught pupil. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University and was one of the founding members of the Christian Science Organization at that University.

Shelterers' Music Gift of Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Americans have provided shelterers in the Holborn Tube Station here with opportunity to get musical entertainment each evening.

The first loud-speaker gramophone apparatus ever to be installed on the Underground has been presented to these shelterers by Mr. Gilbert Carr on behalf of the American Committee for Air Raid Relief.

It is one of five sets, costing £1,250, given by Americans to provide entertainment for shelterers. An equal amount was sent by the American Committee recently for toys to be distributed to children in the Tubes.

American Envoy to Moscow Entertains Commissars

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia, gave a dinner at the Embassy last night for A. I. Mikoyan, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Trade, and S. A. Lozovsky, a Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador, and several other Ambassadors and Ministers of neutral powers were present.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Britain Maps Rumania for Bombers

By the Associated Press

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 20—A competent diplomatic authority stated that the British have drawn up detailed plans for bombing Rumania's oil fields and rail lines but are holding their execution in abeyance because of the possible effect on the Greek war.

Although some British diplomats in the Balkans are known to have urged such bombings, the argument has been that Germany would use such action as an excuse to send its air force and perhaps troops into Greece.

It is generally believed in diplomatic circles, however, that if Germany made a move against Greece to aid the Italians, the British would retaliate with an attack on what the Nazis call their "expeditionary force headquarters" in Rumania.

The Germans are preparing Rumanian airports for the reception of German bomber squadrons, and the British are reported keeping a close check on developments.

Ideal Bomber Targets

The British say the Nazis' vital supply depots and communication lines in Rumania would be ideal bomber targets. The rail lines from the North, over which nearly 200,000 troops have been moved into Rumania since Christmas, form a bottleneck at the Carpathians.

At some points only a single track runs through mountain passes and tunnels and over bridges. It also has been remarked that Danube shipping could be dislocated for months by bombing the river's narrows near the Iron Gate where the river is shallow and treacherous and easily blocked.

Neutral oil men at Ploesti say the industry's dislocation as a result of a slight earthquake damaging power house chimneys has proved that one intensive bombing of half a dozen refinery power houses would cut off Nazi supplies of refined products for many months.

The diplomatic authority who mentioned British plans said numerous oil company executives who have been expelled from Rumania have volunteered to serve as guides on any bombing trip which might be made against Ploesti.

Diplomatic Link Remains

For the present, British and Rumanian diplomatic relations still exist, with the British Minister and two secretaries and numerous assistants remaining in Bucharest.

British couriers come and go with secret documents and reports on the latest moves in Rumania. Several British journalists who fled when German troops entered the country have gone back.

When the Germans recently paraded an entire division of motorized equipment through Bucharest, the British Minister's limousine, flying a huge Union Jack, wound its way through streets which teemed with Nazi trucks, tanks, and armored cars.

Rumanian Government circles are represented as eager to keep the British Legation in Bucharest on the supposition that no British bombings will occur as long as London diplomats remain.

Guardists Blame War On Masons and Jews

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, Jan. 20

In identical speeches, Iron Guard speakers at 50 public rallies throughout Rumania, warned enemies of the Axis' "new order" in Europe that it would "be useless and dangerous for anyone to try to sabotage our action."

The speakers, mostly Cabinet members of the Nazi-minded Guardist Regime, denounced the "avaricious plutocracy of international Jewry and Free Masonry," charging them with provoking the war and "bringing Rumania to the state in which we found her when we took power."

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 20 (AP)—The fortunes of more than a dozen of former King Carol's political leaders, including three former Prime Ministers, were tied up today by Government order.

Among the fortunes blocked after long investigations of the source of the wealth were those of Armand Calinescu, assassinated in 1939 while Premier, his successor as Premier, Gen. George Argesanu, and Former War Minister Gen. Gabriel Marinescu. Generals Argesanu and Marinescu were listed as victims of the Iron Guard purge in Rumania last fall.

Carol Eager to Go

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania is striving to arrange permission to leave Spain and go to Portugal, friends here declare. But to do so he must assure the Spanish Government that he will not proceed either to the United States or Britain.

Why Spain would permit the former King to go to Portugal, but no further, was not explained. The most recent word about him was a report in Lisbon, Portugal, a month ago that he had been invited by Germany to live in Nazi-occupied Holland or Belgium until his situation is clarified. This, apparently, offered him no brighter prospect.

Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer, Carol's friends said, advised the British and United States Ambassadors in Madrid that Spain would let the former King go to Portugal if both their countries promised not to admit him.

The British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, immediately replied that Britain would give Carol no visa, his friends said, but United States Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell answered that American immigration laws were not easily altered and he believed no exception would be made for Carol if he applied for a visa and was found eligible.

If the United States' immigration law is aimed "mainly to protect human beings in distress," one friend said, "its effect is contrary to its own spirit in this case."

Carol is believed seeking sanctuary in Portugal to get out of reach of Rumanian Iron Guardists whose revolution overthrew him and whose bullets sped him out of the country. The new Rumanian Regime has been trying to get some members of Carol's entourage back to Rumania from Spain.

Carol, believed in Seville, under constant Spanish watch, has only restricted liberty.

His friends have said they are increasingly anxious for him to leave Spain because the Iron Guard, in purging its enemies, may have designs against him.

Nazi Major Slain

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 20 (AP)—Dispatches to Belgrade newspapers reported today that a German General Staff officer had been slain in Bucharest and a former professional boxer "of Greek origin" had been arrested as his assailant.

Five shots were said to have been fired into the officer on a busy thoroughfare only two blocks from the Rumanian Royal Palace, now used as headquarters for the German General Staff.

The victim was identified as a Major Doring, said to have held a position of importance in the so-called Nazi Expeditionary Force in Rumania.

American 'Mystery Man' Quizzed

Wide World

Col. William J. Donovan

Sent to Europe by President Roosevelt on a mission that has not been made public, the Colonel is shown above when he was target for a barrage of questions by British newspapermen. Colonel Donovan is in Bulgaria at present. Photo passed by the British Censor.

Donovan to Tell Boris

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 20 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer, arrived in Sofia today to see King Boris and diplomatic circles expressed belief he would outline the United States position relative to the European war.

Some said that, despite Colonel Donovan's outwardly unofficial ranking, what he could tell the King might have a bearing on Bulgaria's decision toward any new German pressure on the Nation.

One diplomatic observer declared Colonel Donovan's tour was viewed here as more important than that which Sumner Welles made about the time Italy entered the war. Informed political circles said they believed Colonel Donovan was giving information on the extent of American aid to Britain and outlining further steps contemplated rather than asking information as Mr. Welles was said to have done.

Colonel Donovan came here from Athens after touring the Greek battle front. He also had been in Egypt and Libya. He was greeted here by United States Minister George H. Earle and shortly after he arrived, the British Minister telephoned his hotel, presumably to arrange a conference.

Nazis Raid Southern England; RAF Attack Record Announced

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Port of Southampton was one of the cities in Southern England bombed last night by German raiders, it was disclosed here today, but casualties and damage were reported to have been light.

The raiders also attacked southeastern England and the London area, but were handicapped by thick weather over the English Channel.

Planes were reported in the vicinity of South Wales, Western England and East Anglia at times during the morning.

Five German bombers were said officially to have been shot down last night during the Nazi raids. Four of them were listed as downed by anti-aircraft fire.

[In Berlin the High Command acknowledged that five Nazi craft were lost when German raiders attacked military objectives last night in London, Southampton and other ports on the southeast English coast.]

There were no reports of offensive operations by the Royal Air Force during the night.

Damage Not Heavy

A Government communiqué on Nazi raids declared "damage was caused by high explosive bombs at some places, but nowhere was it on a heavy scale." Casualties were believed to have been light.

Planes were over the London area for seven hours until an all-clear two hours after midnight, but few bombs were dropped.

Earlier the Ministry of Information made public a summary showing that the RAF, sharply stepping up its offensive operations during the past three months, made more than 1,400 organized raids on Germany between the start of the war and Jan. 1.

Indicative of the increasing power of Great Britain's air arm in its role of staving off threatened invasion by striking at the sources of German power, the report pointed out that more than 500 of the raids were made since the end of last September, with special emphasis on objectives in the Ruhr district.

RAF Objectives

In "this heart of the German productive machine," as the report termed it, were more than 500 of the 1,552 objectives listed as targets of the RAF during the period covered by the survey. The onslaught on the Ruhr, source of most of Germany's steel and coal as well as many guns, airplanes and other military equipment, was stepped up by two-thirds during the past three months, the Ministry said.

Railways and communications topped the list in number of bombings with 459. Munition and aircraft plants, military stores and power stations formed the second ranking category with 316 attacks.

There were 254 raids on oil refineries and storage tanks; 199 on airdromes and sea bases, and 25 on "other objectives."

The north German port and railroad center of Hamburg was the city most often attacked—60 times, with Bremen, second only in importance as a port, near the top of the list. It was attacked 52 times.

Attacks on Wilhelmshaven

Wilhelmshaven, Germany's most important naval base, was bombed 36 times up to Jan. 1. Since then, there have been at least five additional raids on this North Sea objective.

Kiel and Emden, two other naval and ship building bases, were attacked 32 and 27 times respectively.

Objectives in the Rhine industrial and rail center of Cologne were listed as bombed 55 times.

The Ministry also cited as some of the "heaviest" attacks those on the hydrogenation plant which produces normally about 500,000 tons of synthetic oil annually at Leuna and the oil centers of Magdeburg and Gelsenkirchen, in central Germany and the Ruhr respectively.

RAF Super Plane

LONDON, Jan. 20 —Britain's super fighter of the air for battles this spring is known as "Spitfire, the Third," according to the Daily Mail's air correspondent. The correspondent called it a "remarkable development" of the original Spitfire.

He said Britain's "team of the most formidable fighter planes the world has known" will be re-engined and re-armed Hurricanes, new Tornadoes, new Whirlwinds and improved Defiants.

The speed of Spitfire the Third will be far in excess of 400 miles per hour, the correspondent said.

Its armament, cannons and machine guns make it more effective than the "infant" Spitfire which played a major part in turning back the German Luftwaffe last fall, the correspondent added.

"There is still another new type of fighter still on the secret list which, when it goes into battle, is expected to give a good account of itself.

"Indications are that the crack fighter on the Nazi side will be a greatly improved Heinkel 113 . . . also a probable new Focke-Wulf fighter will make its debut."

A new four-engined Stirling bomber was described as the pride of Britain's bomber fleet.

Nations Say 'No' On Princess' Visa

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—Nazi Germany is among the 42 nations to which the Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe of Hungary has applied for a passport visa, Joseph J. Bullock, her lawyer, said today.

"We anticipate," Mr. Bullock added, "that the answer will be no."

The Princess, indisposed at her apartment here, said she was pro-British and anti-Nazi in her sympathies when she testified last week in a bedside hearing in which she resisted deportation from the United States.

Mr. Bullock said his client, once described in the British House of Commons as a Nazi propaganda agent, had been unable to get a passport from any nation in which she might live safely.

The United States Attorney General's Office at Washington, D. C., is being supplied a record of the Princess' testimony for review and decision.

3,000 British Men and Women Held by Germans in France

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Approximately 3,000 British subjects, including a large number of women, have been interned in German-occupied France, it has been learned from diplomatic sources.

The internment camps are reported to be situated, among other places, at Besançon and Le Bourget. The Besançon camp includes men, women and children while only men are interned at Le Bourget, the sources said. The total number of British subjects interned in Occupied France was not known in diplomatic circles.

As a reason for the latest round-up, Germans gave "military necessity." However, it was understood it was in part a reprisal for the internment of Germans in various parts of the British Empire. Sources here expressed belief that many more Germans had been interned by Great Britain than Britons had been interned by Germany.

Approximately 1,500 British subjects have been interned in various camps in Germany. One is at Liebenau, a second is near Weissenburg, Bavaria, and a third is in Upper Silicia. In addition, a considerable number of Britons, mostly women, are at large in this country.

French, English, Belgian, Egyptian and Dutch nationals formerly were interned at the Weissenburg camp, but recently the French, Belgians and Dutch have been released.

Thus far, most efforts to exchange British and German subjects held by the warring nations have been futile. Negotiations under way a year ago virtually were terminated by the West Front campaign, which made exchange difficult.

Axis Accepts Mediterranean As Arena to Battle Britain

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, often the editorial sounding board of Axis policy, indicated today that Germany and Italy were combining forces in the Mediterranean in an attempt to defeat the British there, at present the main theater of war.

"The Axis in the Mediterranean is assuring that the war will continue to develop in this area with increased forces capable of facing and beating down increased enemy forces," Signor Gayda wrote in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia.

Signor Gayda's statement appeared with a High Command communiqué which reported another attack yesterday on the damaged British aircraft carrier Illustrious. It said German dive-bombers attacking the 23,000-ton warship in Valletta Harbor, Malta, also sank a merchantman.

Exchange of Assistance

Referring particularly to the German Air Corps, newly active in the Mediterranean, Signor Gayda said, "It is natural for considerable groups of German forces to take their place beside Italian forces to fight together" after Italian planes and submarines aided Germany's attack on Britain and British shipping.

Signor Gayda said that "against a coalition of enemy forces, the Axis is opposing a coalition of its forces. Germany, ready and strong, is present beside Italy."

Fascist forces, he said, are "still intact and fighting."

Some British planes in North Africa, Signor Gayda said, are of United States manufacture, as also is "a large part of the British motor trucks operating in the desert." This was part of his reiteration that Britain had massed superior forces against Italy.

Criticism of United States

The charge that the United States already is "carrying out war against the Axis Powers and the tripartite pact according to its interests and the means at its disposal" was made Jan. 18 by one of Benito Mussolini's ministers.

This accusation was written by the Education Minister, Giuseppe Bottai, who wrote: "In vain does Roosevelt, in one of his last speeches, seek to maintain that open American aid to Great Britain does not constitute an act of war. Everyone makes war as he wishes and can."

The authoritative Relazioni Internazionali called "the friends and associates of the English across the ocean" moral aggressors.

La Tribuna printed a cartoon showing the British Prime Minister, Churchill, firing a machine gun with a cartridge belt of American dollars issuing from the White House and, in an editorial, said the United States was "the enemy of Europe."

America Blamed

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP) — Karl Megerle, chief editorial mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, gave notice today to the United States in an editorial in the Börsen Zeitung that Germany would not "let itself be provoked" no matter how hard America tried to pick a quarrel.

Herr Megerle, foreign affairs expert of the Börsen Zeitung, said that America with a chip on its shoulder would not deter Germany from "carrying on the fight for freedom and justice for young nations until victory."

He lashed out at United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and charged Mr. Hull and President Roosevelt with "introducing a foreign policy which will result in an incalculable precedent in world politics.

"If all powers in the future follow this policy the civilized world would head toward lawlessness and anarchy."

Referring to Secretary Hull's charge before the United States House Foreign Affairs Committee that Germany has determined upon a policy of unlimited conquests, Herr Megerle asked if "America or the English Empire were founded by treaties, prayers, peaceful discussions, or by force and war?"

As a final thrust in the series of pointed questions directed at America in the 2½ column editorial, Herr Megerle asked:

"Don't 350,000,000 Indians have as much moral right to freedom and the help as well as the weapons of American democracy as 400,000,000 Chinese?"

Trains for Troops

NEW YORK (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting "a Lyon source," Jan. 18 said that the entire Italian railway system had been placed at the disposal of the General Staff for transport of troops. The radiocast was heard by NBC.

Dame Margaret Lloyd George

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP) — Dame Margaret Lloyd George, wife of Britain's World War Prime Minister, who passed on at Criccieth, Wales, was made Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire in 1920.

An ardent prohibitionist, Dame Margaret often campaigned for her husband. In 1920 she took her seat as the first Welsh woman Magistrate at the Court of Carnarvon.

Brazil Scans Neutrality Phase Of British-French Ship Case

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 20 (AP)—A high Brazilian source said yesterday that if Brazil takes any action in the halting and apparent seizure of the 8,199-ton French freighter Mendoza by a British warship Jan. 18, the action will follow the lines of earlier violations of the American neutrality zone.

The Mendoza, the Navy Ministry declared Jan. 18, was stopped by the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias about five miles off the southern coast as the was moving out of the dangerous shoal waters at that point, and then proceeded to sea with the Asturias. The newspaper O Globo said the British put a prize crew on board.

In earlier violations of the neutrality zone, particularly in the case of the British-trailed German freighter Wakama, which was scuttled by its crew last February, the Brazilian Government notified the other American nations and a protest was forwarded to Britain.

Officials here said there was no question of violation of Brazil's territorial waters since the Mendoza was halted two miles outside the three-mile limit. However, the incident took place about 300 miles inside the American neutrality belt. The British have not recognized the latter limit.

Brazilian officials said that as a violation of the neutrality zone the incident concerned all the American Nations, including the United States, which established it.

The Mendoza had been moving along the Uruguayan and Brazilian coasts for nearly a week, dodging the Asturias, which followed, keeping just outside territorial waters. She carried a cargo of food for France, but had no navigation certificate to let her through the British blockade.

MANILA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Further information regarding German sea raiders reported operating in the South Pacific was supplied today by Filipino seamen rescued from Emirau Island, where they were marooned by their Nazi captors.

The seamen said that as crewmen on British ships they had come in contact with three raiders which, between Dec. 6 and 8, sank at least six ships in the South Pacific, including three British, one New Zealander, one Norwegian, and one Australian.

Several of the 98 seamen, set ashore here by the Japanese ship Kamo Maru, said they had learned from reliable sources that nine other raiders were operating against British shipping and that a dozen more were being outfitted at undisclosed Japanese ports.

They said that British officers whose ships had been attacked shared the opinion that the raiders apparently were in close co-operation with Japanese ships, which evidently supplied the Germans with information as to British ship movements.

Japan has denied such co-operation with Germany.

The seamen, former crewmen on British phosphate commission ships, said the raiders carried the Japanese insignia of the Rising Sun painted on their sides and flew the Japanese flag until an enemy ship was sighted, then hoisted the Swastika. They identified the three raiders as the Narvik, Manyo Maru, and Tokyo Maru. They described them as ships of 5,000 to 10,000 tons each, manned by a crew of about 300 men wearing uniforms of Reich marines.

The Filipinos said that the Manyo Maru, the flagship, carried four antiaircraft guns, two six-inch guns, two four-inchers, torpedo tubes, and two seaplanes. The Narvik was described as a new black-painted ship with four eight-inch guns, two torpedo tubes, and four airplanes.

[Forty Chinese seamen, survivors of British and Norwegian ships sunk in the Pacific Ocean by German raiders, were landed at Hong Kong yesterday by a British steamer which rescued them from Emirau Island, where they had been marooned.

Some of the men had spent more than two months aboard the raider, and quoted the Commander as saying that he was "after big stuff, such as the Queen Mary."

First details of the sinking of the 7,023-ton Norwegian freighter Ringwood were supplied by Cheng Ahyao, 49-year-old messmate of the craft. He said a Nazi raider, flying a Japanese flag, ordered his ship to halt on Oct. 10, after firing two warning shots across the bow.]

Nazi Flag Incident Enters New Phase

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Two young U. S. Navy seamen were convicted of malicious mischief today for cutting down a Nazi flag which was flying at the German consulate here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Navy said otday its two enlisted men involved in the tearing of a Nazi flag at San Francisco lately had been "under observation in the psycopathic ward" of the naval Hospital on Mare Island, Calif. They were at Liberty, it was said at the time of the incident.

Unofficial German demands for satisfaction today raised the question of whether the State Department would go beyond its written expression of regret over the destruction of the German Consulate's Swastika flag in San Francisco.

The State Department expressed its regrets over the incident yesterday in response to a protest from the German Embassy. Hours later authorized sources in Berlin announced that the German charge d'affaires here had been instructed to ask punishment of the two men arrested in the case, as well as assurances that the consulate would be permitted to fly the flag.

In the meantime the two United States naval enlisted men arrested by San Francisco police on malicious mischief charges in connection with the case were released from jail on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by two American Legion officials.

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• Black Persian Lamb Paw
• Black Persian Lamb

	Originally	Now
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2 Let Out Jap Mink Coats	$695	$588

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Anti-Axis 'Hidden Front' Disclosed in Abyssinia

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20 — Emperor Haile Selassie's war drums beating out the call to arms from Abyssinian mountaintops echo in military council chambers here as a prelude to a first blow against the Axis Powers from "the hidden front."

It is a front which is manned in 10 countries by Abyssinian, Polish, Czechoslovak, French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Rumanian, and Albanian patriots—eager to strike at their oppressors directly they have the opportunity and weapons.

The Ethiopians, first victims of Europe's modern dictatorial expansion, are the first people to strike back. For news comes through of large quantities of arms and ammunition having reached Ethiopia's chieftains. Successful raids are reported along strategic routes to Addis Ababa. Gubba is being firmly held by the Abyssinians who invested it directly Italy entered the war. In other key points the Italians are reported running short of food and water while continually subject to surprise attacks, especially at night.

Talking to one of Britain's Cabinet Ministers about the Abyssinian revolt today I asked: "Does the British Government really expect it to result in the Italians being thrown out of the saddle in Abyssinia and to have a significant bearing on the war query?"

His reply on both counts was, "certainly." He conceded that the significance was mainly psychological since Abyssinia is remote from the Mediterranean scene where the Axis and the Allies are really at grips.

Belt of Communications

It should be noted that with the Free Frenchmen under Gen. Charles de Gaulle's standard Britain has a belt of communications right across the African Continent, dividing Italy's African Empire into two unconnected parts.

Abyssinia has always been an Italian pledge to fortune in view of Britain's sea power, and now it is absolutely cut off from Italian supplies except to the limited amount that can be sent by air. So the situation of Italian soldiers, civil authorities and colonists there is seen as decidedly unenviable at the present moment, with the enemy not only at the gates but right inside them as well.

Britain's recommendation through international channels that women and children should be evacuated from Abyssinia to Djibouti in French Somaliland is reported to have had a very unsettling effect on Italian thought and it will be in accordance with British anticipations if the Italians lose Abyssinia at the same speed they lost Sidi Barranni and Bardia.

Arming the Abyssinian natives adequately for the task ahead of them has been a major problem, but in this connection it is significantly remarked that if they can secure Italian rifles, Italian bullets will fit them very nicely. From stories of Italian native troops in Abyssinia deserting daily it would seem that there are more ways of obtaining Italian arms than fighting for them.

Another Blow at Prestige

The great value to the Allies of a successful attempt by Haile Selassie to re-ascend the Ethiopian throne and deliver his country from its conquerors would be the removal of one more Axis threat to British possessions and the delivery of one more hard blow at Italy's declining prestige.

This means that the defense of the Sudan and Kenya would cease to be a preoccupation, recapture of British Somaliland would seem only a matter of time, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea would be at the Allies' mercy, and the Italian people at home would be expected to feel even less enthusiastic about the war than they apparently do at the present.

This last factor has a direct bearing on major issues of the war because the presence of first-class German airmen in the Mediterranean conflict has made it doubly urgent for Britain to vanquish Italy outright and put as speedy an end as possible to hostilities in this region.

Surprised by Italian Weakness

Up to now Italy's airforce has been a complete flop, to the great astonishment of the British who fully expected it to present them with serious and repeated problems. That it didn't do so goes a long way toward explaining Britain's high-speed successes in North Africa.

The resolute and effective performance of the German Stuka dive bombers, loaded to the heaviest bomb limits because so near the new bases in Sicily, puts a fresh twist in the story, and gives food for serious thought which crystallizes into operation of the great trial strength impending between airplane and warship.

Naval authorities here have an unshaken faith that warships will prevail, since they are conisdered to be well able to look after themselves and inflict heavy casualties on the enemy unless taken thoroughly by surprise and unable to call on sufficient fighter planes in time.

The fleet's own portable airdromes—carriers such as the Illustrious—are the most vulnerable of all craft because they are so big and slow. One can well imagine that the fierce onslaught delivered on British naval units afforded a remarkable contrast to anything previously encountered in the Sicilian channel.

Tense Situation in Abyssinia

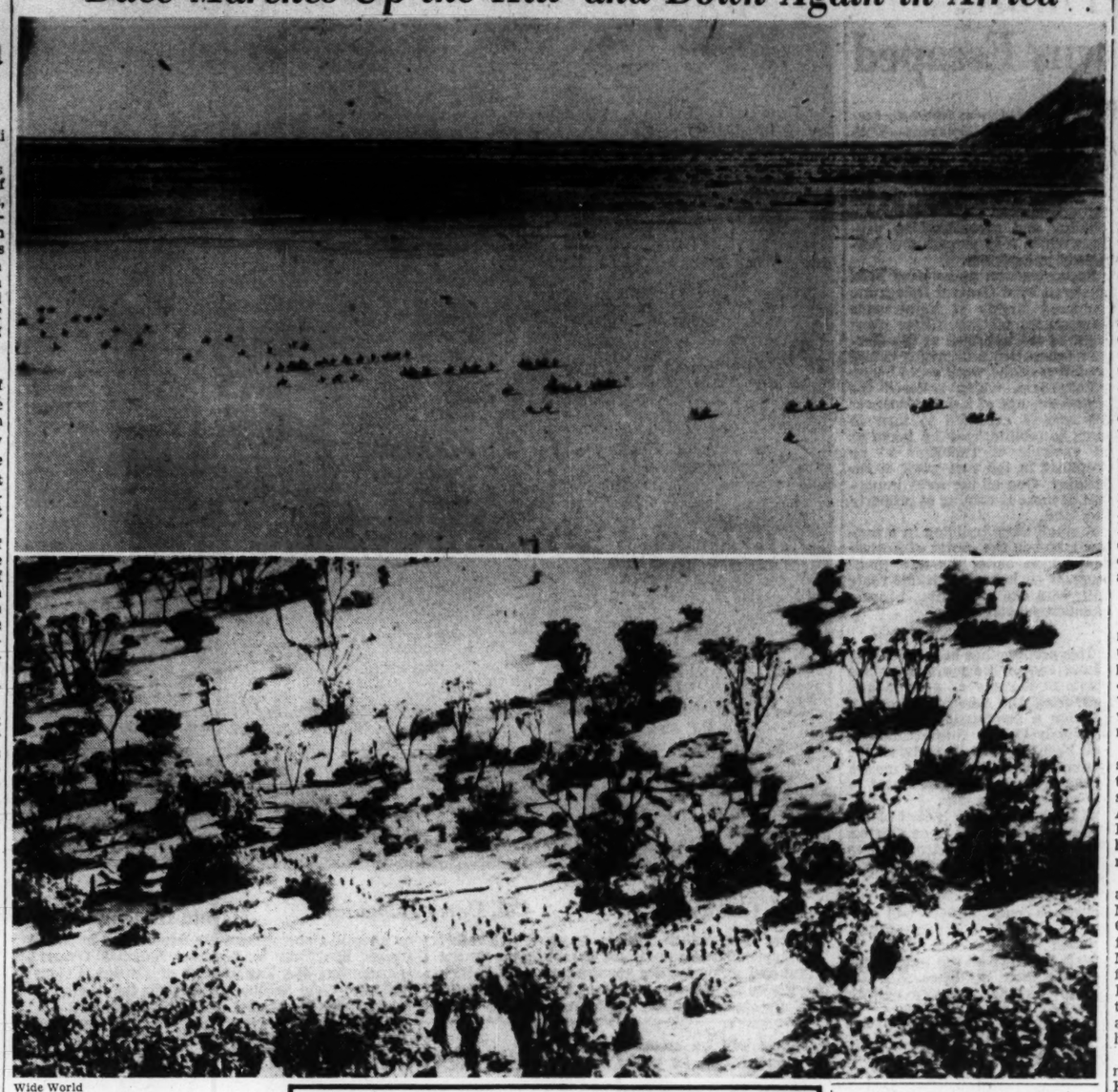
"This sort of thing we expected the Fascists to do long ago and if they had done it the Libyan campaign would have been a very different proposition," I was told authoritatively. The British Navy isn't the least dismayed at the prospect of encountering serious opposition in the Mediterranean for it had reason to suppose that this would have to be met with months ago.

After all the Italians were pioneers of midget torpedo boats and have been developers of submarines, and also spectacular exponents of flying, and have been operating in and over their home waters where all these branches of warfare could have been exploited under favorable conditions.

The fact is that the Italians within easy reach of home have not fought with any of the resoluteness that those a long way from home will certainly need to show if they are to avoid Abyssinia—the conquest of which cost some £120,000,000 five years ago—returning to its original owners now awaiting the word "go" from Haile Selassie.

The Emperor, whose headquarters have been at Khartoum but expected to be changed to Ethiopian soil at any time now, has appointed as Commander in Chief Ras Mongasha, short, broad-shouldered smiling patriot who has been working in secret to coordinate Ethiopian nationalism ever since the Italian occupation began.

Duce Marches Up the Hill and Down Again in Africa



Wide World

By a Staff Artist

Italians Set Back in Several Sectors

The Italian East African squadron, in the upper view, is on the march near Kassala under protection of Italian planes. The long line of men in the lower view in the same section is a battalion of the Ascari of the Italian forces on the march. Map shows Sudanese-Eritrean frontier across which the British have advanced against the Italians, black arrow indicating main point of attack.

Two Italian Divisions Routed In Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (AP)—British forces have occupied territory in the region of Sabderat and Tessenei, on the border of Italian Eritrea and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the British command announced today.

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP) — Two Italian divisions, including two Blackshirt battalions, have been routed in actions around Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, authoritative military circles reported today.

[Hitherto the Italians had been reported to have only a brigade or at most two brigades at Kassala.]

British forces, assisted by Ethiopian Irregulars were reported from Cairo to be hotly pursuing Fascist soldiers fleeing eastward all along the 200-mile Sudanese border front.

A communiqué of the British Middle East Command gave the first news of the Italian withdrawal from Kassala four days ago.

"The Italian troops all along this front are retreating, pursued and harassed by our mobile detachments," it added.

Supply Lines Harassed

Kassala, a town of 20,000, only 15 miles from the border of Italian Eritrea, had been in Italian hands since last July and was the last Anglo-Egyptian Sudan city held by Fascist forces.

Weeks of constant patrol activity by the British and by British-equipped and trained Ethiopian guerrillas forced the Italians to leave their "strongly defended positions in and around Kassala," the British Middle East Command said.

The British were inclined to give much of the credit for the fall of Kassala to a small but potent undercover army of Ethiopians, which began taking form last July, because it kept the Italian supply lines under constant threat.

Kassala, center of an important cotton-growing district, is about 250 miles east of Khartum, headquarters of Haile Selassie.

British agents sent into Ethiopia trained the guerilla forces in the tactics of sniping and ambush, some of them even working close to Addis Ababa, it was reported.

Important Advantages

British military sources asserted that the Kassala campaign "ended all chances of Italy launching an invasion against Khartum, (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) and the great cotton growing region along the Nile" and apparently opened Eritrea and Ethiopia to British thrusts.

As the campaign was recounted here, the British by Jan. 9 had driven south of the town from hills to the north and could shell the Italian positions. The town was almost entirely surrounded. Tanks and armored cars were said to have ceaselessly patrolled the area to the east. Infantry was established along a railroad to the west.

The Italians, reported to be faced with heavy losses and continuous shelling, prepared the retreat Jan. 17 and 18. The Shiek of Kassala informed the British that they had left. The British then occupied the town.

The Italian colonial divisions augmented many Italian artillerymen and machine-gunners and, sources here said, were well supported by the Air Force.

Germans Report Bomb Attack As Far East as Suez Canal

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Nazi dive bombers delivered another attack on the British aircraft carrier Illustrious at Valletta, Malta, yesterday, and the High Command reported that the Luftwaffe had extended its Mediterranean operations more than 1,000 miles eastward from Italy to the Suez Canal.

Three heavy bombs hit the 23,000-ton Illustrious as she lay in Valletta harbor, D. N. B., official German news agency, said, but smoke and flames from other bomb hits on the dock to which the carrier was moored and on factories and an arsenal obscured the scene and prevented an accurate estimate of the damage.

[The British believe that the German dive bombers which attacked the Illustrious on Jan. 10 in the Sicilian Channel and again on Jan. 16 at Valletta were based in Catania, Sicily, some 1,100 miles from Suez and 125 miles from Malta.

Catania is roughly the same distance from the canal as Southern Rumania where, it was reported yesterday from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the Nazi air force was hurriedly piling up gasoline stores and building hangers and munitions storage buildings, presumably in expectation of a coming aerial campaign.]

D. N. B., describing the attack on the Illustrious, said that two bombs hit tugboats alongside the carrier and another apparently hit a nearby destroyer.

The Illustrious was taken to Valletta after the Jan. 10 attack by dive-bombers on a British convoy.

The High Command's communiqué said that during Jan. 18 "German battle planes and dive bombers, protected by German and Italian pursuit groups, attacked the airports of Halfar and Luca on the island of Malta with bombs."

Malta Bombed

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 20 (AP)—The British last night issued this communiqué:

"Large numbers of German aircraft dive-bombed the harbor area Sunday morning, causing fresh extensive damage to civilians' property.

"Enemy losses were heavy yesterday. The total now confirmed is seven Junkers 87, one and probably two damaged by fighters, in addition to three Junkers 87 brought down by gunfire.

"The day's bag confirmed totals of at least 15 enemy planes with one of our fighters missing."

Engineers Ignore Handicap of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A firm of milling engineers near here has provided an example of the ability of British manufacturers to fill orders in record time when necessary, despite war conditions.

An Argentine firm, fitting out a new mill at Cordoba, in May of this year gave a contract to this firm, stipulating that the bulk of the heavy machinery must be shipped by the end of August. The order involved 1,750 shipping tons of 40 cubic feet, mostly roller mills for breaking down the wheat berry and for reducing the stock to flour.

The goods were delivered on time. Employees of the milling engineers worked overtime to bring about what in peacetime would have been an achievement, and under war conditions is regarded as an outstanding feat.

Hopkins Delivers Message of Cheer

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Ministry of Information permitted it to be told today that Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative in Great Britain, made these remarks at Glasgow last Friday during his tour with Prime Minister Churchill:

"I do not intend to make a speech.

"Perhaps I can say just one thing and that is this: I know that the vast majority of my countrymen carry to you in their hearts prayers, confidence and assurance of ultimate victory over your enemy."

'Peace' of Pétain and Laval Eases French-German Rift

VICHY, France, Jan. 20 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain may make no changes in his present Cabinet, a high Government source said today, until Adolf Hitler replies to his Christmas Eve message outlining how German-French collaboration could continue.

This informant said Cabinet changes might take place only when Fernand de Brinon, Marshal Pétain's Ambassador in Occupied France, brought Herr Hitler's answer. He added that no date had been set for M. de Brinon to come to Vichy.

He said, however, that Cabinet changes might be considered in the meantime.

German-French negotiations broke down when Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister in the Pétain regime, resigned last Dec. 13. Marshal Pétain and M. Laval now have been reconciled, and the negotiations were expected to be resumed soon as a result.

Cabinet Issue Delayed

Although an official announcement yesterday said their "misunderstanding" had been "dissipated" at a train coach conference Jan. 17, nothing was said as to whether M. Laval had been or would be reinstated in the Cabinet.

Reviewing diplomatic highlights since M. Laval's departure from the Government, the Government source recalled that Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's representative in Paris, visited Marshal Pétain and brought a message from the German Government.

The Chief of State replied in a message carried to the Führer by Naval Minister Jean Darlan Christmas Day. This was in the form of a personal letter from Marshal Pétain to Herr Hitler, referring to possible Cabinet changes Herr Hitler told Admiral Darlan that he would reply, this informant went on, but said that none had yet been received.

Authorized sources said the domestic and foreign policy of France would "in no way" be changed by the patching up of the Laval-Pétain difference.

The Marshal remains the Chief of France, all France—Occupied and Unoccupied and overseas," one source declared. "He remains the man in whom all authority rests. . . . Our duty is to follow him, whatever he does or says, whomever he chooses, whatever policy he pursues."

It was announced officially that the Council of Ministers would meet later today.

[M. Laval's place as Foreign Minister was taken by Pierre-Etienne Flandin, but at that time Marshal Pétain indicated that he would not appoint a Vice-Premier.

Reports were heard in Bern, Switzerland, that M. Laval would be designated to resume his work as France's representative in the interruted negotiations over French-German collaboration. It was said, too, France might "streamline" its cabinet further, centering authority in fewer Ministers. Marshal Pétain already has cut his Cabinet from 20 to eight Ministers.]

Observers pointed out that the French, like Marshal Pétain, realize the limitations of France's present position. Without Laval, it was said, France's efforts to continue a program of collaboration with Germany had appeared fruitless.

Seeks to Unite Opinion

They recalled that the previous meeting of Marshal Pétain and M. Laval last Dec. 17 apparently was arranged by Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Paris, Otto Abetz, presumably in an effort to reconcile the two.

M. Laval left for Paris after that meeting and remained there until Jan. 17 when he met Marshal Pétain in the Chief of State's private train at La Ferte, just south of the line separating German-Occupied and Unoccupied France.

The conference lasted an hour and 25 minutes. M. Laval returned to Paris and Marshal Pétain to Vichy.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Netherlands Builds for the Future; In Belgium: Only 42 Towns Escaped

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, announced that a Belgian trade delegation had returned to Brussels from Berlin after concluding negotiations for food and raw materials for Belgian industries.

DNB said the German Government gave the Belgians "assurances it would deliver the necessary additional quantities of grain for bread and raw materials, provided Belgian authorities as well as Belgian producers and consumers fulfilled their obligations toward the common weal."

Belgium "must dovetail her economy into the necessities of the present situation," the agency said. No further details were given.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Only 42 of Belgium's 2,671 cities, towns and villages escaped damage from bombs, artillery fire or flames during the German Army's swift conquest of that little nation, the Department of Commerce reported.

In addition, it said, some damage still is occurring as a result of British air raids on German "invasion bases" in Belgium.

The Department made public this compilation of damage, obtained it said, from surveys of 2,506 Communes:

Private residences: 9,832 destroyed; 24,156 severely damaged; 116,170 slightly damaged.

Industrial properties: 352 destroyed; 839 severely damaged; 1,662 slightly damaged.

Public buildings: 235 destroyed; 953 severely damaged; 1,872 slightly damaged.

Bridges, locks and other public works: 1,455 destroyed or damaged.

Railroad Losses

The Belgian National Railways reported 85 miles of track had been destroyed and the telephone and dispatching system severely damaged.

"Belgian economy," the report said, "is rapidly being co-ordinated with that of Germany" with production and distribution of all goods, and the machinery of credit under German control, organized in the greatest detail.

It cited these examples of the manner in which Germany is carrying out an economic conquest of Belgium:

A military decree established "occupation marks" at a fixed rate of exchange as legal tender. ("Occupation marks" cannot be used outside of Belgium).

All banking institutions have been placed under general control of a German bank supervision office, and the German-established "Bank of Issue of Brussels" has been authorized to issue Belgian bank notes as legal tender.

All Belgium's foreign assets, as well as gold and other valuables convertible into foreign exchange, have been placed under control of the German authorities.

Safe Deposit Boxes

All foreign exchange accounts and property in safe deposit boxes are blocked, and safe deposit boxes may be opened only in the presence of a German official.

Except in rare cases when special permission is given, no payments may be made to foreign countries or foreigners in Belgium; no foreign claims or credits may be settled; no currency of any kind may be imported or exported; gold and precious metals may not be exported.

Securities may not be sold, exported or transferred to a foreigner; title to real estate in foreign countries and foreign holdings in Belgium may not be transferred or sold; credit may not be given to foreigners nor collateral given to foreign creditors.

The German occupation has caused considerable hardship to the Belgian population, the report said.

All agricultural and food products, feedstuffs, raw materials, and semi-finished products have been requisitioned by the Germen military authorities, making them subject to official distribution.

Curtailment of Food

Food rationing has been instituted for all meat, grains, bread, coffee, butter, lard, grease, margarine, oatmeal, rice, dried vegetables, potatoes, sugar, soap, salt and edible oil.

"The daily bread ration of 225 grams (100 grams equals 3½ ounces), which constitutes the main food item is entirely inadequate for the average person," the report said.

The meat ratio of 50 grams a day includes 20 per cent bone. Milk is available only for infants and invalids. Practically all imported canned goods have disappeared. Coffee, chocolate and rice can not be purchased. Tobacco is only sporadically available.

Wheat or rye flour may not be used except for bread. The use of wheat, barley, rice, corn or by-products for brewing beer is prohibited. The production of condensed milk is prohibited and whole milk may not be used for baking.

A shortage of a large variety of raw materials has caused many factories to run part time or greatly decrease their production, although the Germans ordered all commercial and industrial enterprises to resume their normal activity.

Rebuilding of Farms Aided by Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

The Netherlands Government has laid out plans to reconstruct 500 farms destroyed in the five-day German Blitzkrieg.

Architects appointed by a special reconstruction commission are co-operating with Netherlands farmers in selecting suitable sites and types of buildings. District bureaus are to estimate extent of damage and grant a mortgage representing in most cases about 10 per cent of the cost of building.

About 100 emergency cowsheds are to be built to house approximately 4,000 farm animals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE (Delayed)—With the task of cleaning up ruins left by the German invasion now practically completed, and with plans for reconstruction drawn up, the Netherlands has embarked upon a building and reconstruction program which may surpass any previously undertaken.

Reconstruction plans have been approved by a General Delegation composed largely of Netherlands Government officials. These plans required the approval of the German occupation authorities before execution of the work could begin

Rotterdam, which suffered the largest damage of any Netherlands city and is expected to take 15 years to rebuild, may be taken as an example of problems to be overcome in the vast work of rebuilding. One of the most important of these is valuing of property and land.

A small store building in a narrow street in the center of Rotterdam which under the new plans becomes an important traffic route will, with the rebuilding, become of much greater value.

Norm Established

This problem has been solved by taking one of the most important points in the city as a norm and measuring the whole by this. In addition a commission, consisting of widely-known Rotterdammers, has been formed to advise the General Delegation in the matter of the ground to be distributed in the center of the city.

A second question is that of the number of buildings to be erected. Dwellings in the destroyed area will be able to accommodate a smaller number than hitherto.

In place of the 26,000 houses destroyed only 10,000 will reappear. This involves the expropriation of extensive areas in which the rest of the people can take up their residence. Also, as far as possible, industry will be banished to the outer areas.

Although the financial regulation must wait until a definite order has been made, it is hoped to stimulate the building trades by an advance of 80 per cent of the value of buildings of less than 450 cubic meters in which workplaces and stores will not be included. With this it is stated that damage caused to a value of less than 10,000 flourin (about $5,500) will in any event be compensated in full. On the basis of this regulation a start has been made with premises in the cities of Roosendaal, Nispen and Veenendaal.

Materials a Problem

Another reconstruction problem is the dearth of necessary materials. In August the General Delegation found it necessary to give directions for the economizing of materials.

The question of the speed of the reconstruction must also be looked at from the point of view of the housing of the people. In normal circumstances in the Netherlands 40,000 houses are built every year. If this building work is stopped a house famine would occur in a very few years which would be greater than that of 1920. Everything must therefore be put on a footing in which the normal building program can so far as possible be carried out.

Nevertheless, the fact stands out clearly that thousands of families which in May of this year became homeless must be provided as quickly as possible with emergency houses. Therefore, at the present moment 1,000 semi-permanent dwellings are in course of construction in Rotterdam, 200 in Overschie, 400 in Vlaardingen and 500 in Yselmonde. These dwellings will be ready during the winter.

It is realized that this program for emergency homes in Rotterdam for example, is entirely insufficient to meet the natural growth of the population. This has led to an extra program under which about 8,000 permanent dwellings will be erected, which it is hoped will be ready early this winter.

Another emergency step being taken is the setting up central kitchens of the type set up during the World War in the Netherlands.

The National Bureau for Food Provision in Wartime which stands under the direction of the Director General for Food Provision has issued a list of questions to all Netherlands Communes, in order to ascertain how far it is desirable to provide the population with one meal a day on weekdays, a meal that will be substantial and will meet the demands of modern foodlore and be warming.

The Netherlands' Reconstruction Army, in which the demobilized men who could not readily find employment had been organized and which counted about 50,000 men, is now to become the nucleus for a Netherlands Labor Service.

During October all corporals and men over the age of 25 and non-commissioned officers over 35 will be discharged. In connection with this reduction of the strength a number of officers will also be discharged from the Reconstruction Army.

Of the men discharged little more than half will be put to work with the A. R. P. on the same basis as the normal civil service. Another 1,500 men, chiefly noncommissioned officers, will be available for service by the police and fire brigades. For the laying down of roads in Germany about 5,000 men between the ages of 25 and 35 will be required. Another part of the program will provide agricultural laborers for colonization in France under the direction of Netherlands experts.

The remainder of the Reconstruction Army, which will be divided into 18 corps each of a strength of about 1,000 men, will form the nucleus and outline of the permanent staff of a Netherlands Labor Service.

Lend-Lease Bill Seen As 'Political Merger'

CLINTON, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Lend-Lease bill before Congress, Haverford College President Felix Morley said here, points toward a "definite political merger" of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Dr. Morley told a Hamilton College convocation audience that notwithstanding the "infinite difficulties involved," he could see "enormous promise, tremendous inspiration in the objective of the Anglo-American political union towards which . . . President Roosevelt is feeling his way."

He described isolationism as a "dead issue," but declared the "evils of isolationism" still remain—among them "our failure to have any program for international accord."

Dr. Morley received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the College.

Knudsen Cheered at Hearing On Reply to Why He Serves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The congressional battle over the lend-lease bill now enters a new phase. With conclusion of the testimony of William S. Knudsen, defense production director, the Administration's case before the House Foreign Affairs Committee is concluded, and the counterattack by the bill's opponents, with Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain the first witness, begins.

Meanwhile the national debate, over the radio and in every home, continues simultaneously. Wendell L. Willkie has given a lead to popular discussion in advocating the grant of extraordinary new powers to the President, but on three major conditions: (1) a time limit on presidential powers; (2) congressional control of the purse strings, and (3) full exploration of the bill to insure that the President really needs the proposed authority.

Mr. Kennedy takes the witness stand tomorrow. He will follow the argument of his week-end radio address against the bill. On Wednesday Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, committee leader of the opposition, calls Hanford MacNider, former Commander of the American Legion, and Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader. On Thursday Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson appear, and later five other witnesses will be summoned.

An Emotional Interlude

Mr. Knudsen's concluding testimony Saturday advocated full aid to Britain and brought an emotional scene as the big Danish-born production genius told of his love for his adopted country.

Mr. Knudsen told questioners he believed passage of the bill would facilitate American defense regardless of Great Britain, and that it was to American interest to aid Britain whether a dollar in payment came back or not. He said it would probably be late this year before any great increase in aid to Britain came from the bill unless products were taken from existing facilities. Economic readjustment after the war, he said, was secondary to the present emergency. "The all-important thing now is to get the job done," he said.

The emotional high point of his testimony came in replies to a series of personal questions put by Representative Luther Johnson (D) of Texas. Mr. Knudsen told how he had arrived in the New World at the age of 20 and worked his way up from bicycle shop to President of General Motors. Mr Knudsen still speaks with a Danish accent. In asking an affirmation the big man gives a vigorous nod of his head. He refers to Mr. Roosevelt as "my boss."

Something for His Country

"Why were you willing to give up the General Motors job with $150,000 a year salary and bonus, to work for the Government, at no salary at all?" asked Mr. Johnson finally.

There was an embarrassed silence. For seconds Mr. Knudsen did not speak. He looked hard at his table. Finally he cleared his throat.

"I don't want to sound sentimental," he began slowly. "I have been working in this country for more than 40 years. It has been pretty good to me. I was in a position to work for nothing, and—I felt that if I could do something for the country I would like to do it. That's all."

Audience and committee broke into applause that visibly embarrassed Mr. Knudsen. It swelled higher as he left the stand, coming from all shades of opinion on the lend-lease bill.

December Output of Planes Exceeds Knudsen Estimates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Substantial speeding up of the output of war planes and light tanks, under pressure of American and British demands, is reported officially.

American aircraft plants turned out 799 planes of all military types in December, it was disclosed by John D. Biggers, of the new Office of Production Management. January production should exceed this total "modestly," he added.

The output of 13-ton, light tanks, for the Army was described as more than four months ahead of schedule.

The plane figures exceeded by some 14 per cent the advance estimate of William S. Knudsen, co-director of the Office of Defense Production Management, who told the National Association of Manufacturers last month that delays had forced a scaling down of expectations to a rate of only 700 a month by Jan. 1.

"Mr. Knudsen's statement jolted everybody into extra effort and there were certain other favorable factors," Mr. Biggers told reporters.

The production stepup report was made in connection with the naming of officials of the O. P. M. Production Division, headed by Mr. Biggers, a Toledo glass manufacturer, who explained at a press conference that the top office of production management which President Roosevelt established last month with Messrs. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman as joint directors, was "an operating organization" rather than advisory like the Defense Commission.

The O. P. M. includes Mr. Biggers' Production Division, a Division of Purchasing under Donald M. Nelson and a Priorities Division headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., which is empowered to enforce compliance with defense orders by regulating distribution of materials and transportation.

The Production Division will have the responsibility of accelerating the manufacture of arms of all kinds and, as outlined by Mr. Biggers, may be destined to expand into an agency of thousands of officials and employees.

The Aircraft Section alone, which under the Defense Commission had a total personnel of only eight, already has added 77 others, and Mr. Biggers said he was "afraid" this expansion was typical.

In an address prepared for delivery over the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Biggers Saturday urged the Nation's manufacturers—great and small—to cooperate in a census of plant facilities to be taken this week by the National Industrial Council, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Every productive potentiality of every manufacturing unit, no matter how large or small and whatever its normal product, must be known," he said.

Small plants, he added, "are quite as capable as their bigger brothers of doing their part for defense production.

"Primary contractors with defense orders direct from the Government, should sub-contract more of their work. So should the subcontractors let out part of their work. Yes, and often portions of the sub-contracts can be again subcontracted.

"In this way and in this way only can our total resources be marshalled for defense. Such was the plan of Germany. Such is the plan of England."

Studying America's 'First-Line Defenses'

Wide World

Charles Fahy **Col. Harry J. Malony** **Commander Harold Biesemeier**

Three Government officials, en route to London by clipper plane to negotiate formal leases for the naval and air-base sites acquired on eight British territories in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, are shown studying the locations of the bases on a world globe at the State Department in Washington. Mr. Fahy is Assistant Solicitor General, representing the Department of Justice, Colonel Maloney, Field Artillery, represents the Army, and Commander Biesemeier represents the Navy.

Kennedy for Modified Aid Bill; Denounces Emotional Thinking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who will appear tomorrow before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to testify on the lend-lease bill, today had placed himself on the side of those who oppose that bill in its present form, but favor all aid to Britain consistent with America's own defense needs and short of the point where American entry into the war becomes inevitable.

In an address over the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network, Jan. 18, he declared that, while admittedly "time is of the essence," he was unable to see that danger was immediate enough to justify what he called "this surrender of the authority and power of the Congress."

"I believe that after the hearings have been completed there will be revealed less drastic ways of meeting the problem of adequate authority for the President," he declared.

For All-out Rearmament

Mr. Kennedy indorsed the program of all-out rearmament and held that the United States can best serve itself if it will continue to build up its defense to a point where no nation will dare attack it. In a situation where Germany was unable to cross the English Channel to invade Britain, he saw no danger of an immediate attack by the dictator nations and no possibility of an invasion of the Western Hemisphere, North or South, if the United States were armed to the teeth.

Mr. Kennedy prefaced his statement of position with an appeal for an end to name-calling and the use of "appeaser" and "warmonger" epithets. For himself he denied that he had ever predicted the defeat of Britain or that he had advocated a negotiated peace contrary to British desires. He declared he had no faith in any peace offer coming from the dictators and denied that he was a "defeatist" as to Britain's chances of winning.

American thinking about foreign affairs was being confused, Mr. Kennedy asserted, by "a reliance upon emotion which strikes me as altogether unnecessary and extremely harmful." Americans, he found, were beginning to feel that their two objectives, those of keeping the United States out of war and of giving all possible aid to Britain, were inconsistent.

To resolve such inconsistency, Mr. Kennedy advised looking at every proposal in the cold light of what was best for the United States. On this basis he said he favored utmost aid to Britain because a British victory would be to America's advantage and because British resistance was giving the United States time to rearm.

"This aid should not and must not go to the point where war becomes inevitable," he added.

Mr. Kennedy said he would be in favor of an immediate United States declaration of war if that would end the threat of German domination within a year, but he considered the United States so unprepared that all the help it could send Britain would not be enough to end the war within two years.

Marshalling reasons as to why the United States should keep out of the war, he said that even if a totalitarian world seemed awful to contemplate, the spectacle would not be improved if the United States were weakened by war while Communist Russia grew strong. At the end of the war, he added, even if the democracies won, they would have to undertake the sizeable task of keeping Communism out of Germany while rebuilding their own shattered economies.

'Not Our Battle'

"This is not our war," he said. "Britain is not fighting our battle. We were not consulted when it began. We had no veto power over its continuance."

The United States does not know what England's war aims are, nor what sort of England will be left after the war, and hence should not sign a blank check to satisfy another country's aims, Mr. Kennedy held.

As to financing aid to Britain, he said Britain should pay up to the limit of her resources, but after that the United States should give outright grants, "since I would not expect that loans could be repaid."

"I do not pretend that by staying at peace our path would be easy," Mr. Kennedy declared, "but I do assert that by staying at peace we will be in a far better position to meet the gigantic problems we must face."

U. S. Plane Outflies Nazi Ship

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—A fast new American-built fighter plane outflew a captured German Messerschmitt in a mock air battle staged as a closely-studied test.

The Royal Air Force pilot who flew the American-made plane—one of the latest models to reach Britain—termed it more maneuverable than a British Spitfire, but needing more guns.

One expert who looked on expressed a wish for still more motor power for speed and altitude.

The American plane (its make and type not identified) was pitted against a Messerschmitt-110, twin-engine fighter, with RAF colors painted on its wings.

Hurricane Circles Above

They dived and twisted like specks of quicksilver in the sunny winter sky while a lone British Hurricane circled above to make sure no passing patrol thought it was a real dog-fight and joined in.

When the tall RAF pilot stepped from the American plane after the sham battle he shook hands with the British pilot of the Messerschmitt and said:

"Good show. But if you had stayed to fight you wouldn't have had a chance. My kite was beautifully maneuverable and would turn inside a Spitfire. But its armament is a bit light to our conservative way of thinking. I'd feel happier with at least eight guns of that caliber."

[The number of machine guns on the American-built plane was not disclosed. Most British fighter planes are equipped with eight.]

Speed and Altitude

"Speed with altitude is what we need from America," one of Britain's leading engine experts commented after the test. "Good though these engines are, we need more power behind them."

The RAF collects Axis warplanes shot down over Britain. They're torn apart for examination by experts. Then they're reassembled by technicians and flown for study.

Besides the Messerschmitt-110, the RAF now has under scrutiny Messerschmitt 109's, single-engine fighters; Heinkel 111's, twin-motor bombers; Junkers 87's, dive bombers; Junkers 88's, high speed two-motor bombers, all of German make, and an Italian CR42, a single-seater Fiat biplane.

Door Open for Second Canadian Unity Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 20—Out of the ruins of the recent conference between the Federal and provincial governments of Canada efforts already are under way to build a surer foundation for another conference and a second attempt at agreement on financial reform.

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King having left the door open for such an attempt at some time in the future, there is hope here that another conference may be held during the present year. As the recent conference collapsed Mr. King said: "It may be that before the war is over the provinces will wish to have this conference reconvened to take up the matters they are not prepared to take up today," and he added significantly: "The time may come when every province, not only will be ready to meet the Dominion in conference in connection with this (The Rowell-Sirois Report on financial reform) but will be eager to do so."

As he has always done, Mr. King is relying on the effect of time. In these days time is moving fast and its effects will be known in certain provinces before the year is out. Some of the poor provinces will be in grave financial difficulty and eager to renew the attempt to put Canadian finance on a sounder basis. Even the rich provinces of Ontario and British Columbia which wrecked the conference cannot avoid the impact of financial developments in this twelve-month.

Only Alternative

Mr. King knew when he spoke that before the year was out his government would be invading the taxation fields of the provinces, as clearly foreshadowed by J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance. This the Dominion must do to raise money for the war. It is the only alternative to adoption of the Rowell-Sirois scheme of reform or some other plan.

When the Dominion raises its taxes again within fields generally claimed by the provinces, Ontario and British Columbia will still have ample funds. Their treasuries will not be embarrassed. But Mr King knew that the taxpayers of these rich provinces would certainly make their protests known. The taxpayers will accept almost any Federal tax for war purposes but, if these taxes are increased, they will demand relief from high provincial taxation.

Ottawa now awaits the taxpayers' reaction in the rich provinces. If it is strong enough, the British Columbia and Ontario governments may be willing to reconsider their refusal at the recent conference even to sit down and consider the basic reforms proposed in the Rowell-Sirois report. Or, if they are not willing now, they may be later, as Mr. King says, for the advent of peace, the end of the war boom, will certainly reduce all provincial revenues and pinch provincial treasuries gravely.

Budget Being Prepared

Meanwhile, the Federal government is going ahead with its alternative to the rejected Rowell-Sirois plan. It is preparing a budget for early spring which will largely increase Canadian taxation again, especially on income. It will start for the first time to collect succession duty taxes. It may even ration gasoline, which would reduce provincial gasoline taxes, but this is by no means certain yet.

The Canadian taxpayer has not begun to realize what these new burdens will mean to him. He has not yet felt the full effect of the income tax increase imposed last June because they are not payable until April. As Mr. Ilsley told the recent conference gravely: "My worry is that we as Canadians have not as yet begun to face it with the proper degree of realism." The Canadian war effort, he said, is based on the assumption that Canada will do everything within its financial powers and for this reason: "it means expenditures of simply colossal proportions and those expenditures cannot be taken care of by any financial magic."

The cost of the war and the cost of government, he indicated, will total between 45 and 50 per cent of the total national income in the last year, but without the basic reforms of the Rowell-Sirois formula this load cannot be distributed fairly. The Rowell-Sirois Commission found that Canadian taxes bear excessively on the costs of business instead of on the profits and are unequally borne by various classes in the community. Any hope of changing that condition must await the next national conference and its date will depend upon the attitude of the provincial governments.

Norwegians Appeal to Hoover To Speed Food for Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—A cabled appeal for food, relayed from Norway, and signed by 17 prominent Norwegians in the name of the newly formed National Relief Committee, was made public by Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies, here today.

The cable dispatch, which asked for speedy action to avoid serious harm to the younger generation of Norwegians, proposed emergency assistance in the form of dollar exchange by which supplies could be purchased from Soviet Russia.

"Situation regarding food supply in Norway, normally based upon imports, has grown considerably worse within recent months on account of present blockade, bad crops, and cattle pestilence," the dispatch read. "We fervently appeal to all friends of Norway to come to our help. Speedy action is necessary if serious and lasting harm to the health of the present young generation is to be avoided. Would appreciate immediate attention to our appeal."

'Approximate Famine'

The Hoover Committee, in making public the statement at its offices at 420 Lexington Avenue, called it definite proof that conditions "of approximate famine" were now present in Norway.

Among those signing the Norwegian appeal were Jaare Schoening and Oskar Jahnsen, President and Director of the National Relief Committee, respectively; Hartvig Heyerdahl, President, Norwegian Red Cross; Bjarne Eriksen, President of the Norwegian Hydrogen Products Company; Eilif Bang, President of the Association of Norwegian Pulp Manufacturers; Nils Astrup, shipowner, and Amalie Overgaard, President of a Norwegian social service organization.

The Hoover Committee reported that Martha Ostenso, Norwegian-born author now in New York, said private advices reaching her were to the same effect as the cable dispatch, and added that "if Amalie Overgaard joins in a plea for food, let me say without hesitation that the need must be great and compelling."

New Relief Drives

Seventeen British evacuee children in the United States and Canada spoke to their parents in Britain yesterday in another three-way radio hook-up similar to the Christmas Day radiocasts. Eight of the youngsters, speaking from the National Broadcasting studios in Radio City, thanked their parents for Christmas toys, and reported on such items as the plentifulness of milk in the United States and their progress at piano lessons. The other children spoke to London from Canada through the Canadian Broadcasting corporation's facilities.

The first one-man show of El Greco in many years was open today, to continue through Feb. 15 at the Knoedler galleries, with all proceeds going to the Greek War Relief Association drive. Canvases valued at $2,000,000 are on display.

Garden enthusiasts may aid British relief this year by planting an assortment of English garden flowers from a special packet of 12 kinds of seeds, contributed by the W. Atlee Burpee Seed Company, Philadelphia. Proceeds of the packets, to go on sale Feb. 1 at $1 each, will go to the British American Ambulance Corps' drive to supply airplane ambulances for the Royal Air Force.

Spain to Get Canadian Wheat

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The British Embassy at Madrid and the Spanish Ministry of Industry and Commerce have signed an agreement for shipment to Spain of quantities of Canadian wheat now stored by Britain in the United States.

Under this agreement the first shipment of 15,000 tons will leave Baltimore shortly in Spanish ships.

The contract is regarded as a sign of improved British relations with Spain, often regarded as tied to the Rome-Berlin Axis but suffering from a wheat shortage, as well as an indication of smooth progress in British-Spanish talks on the status of Tangier, the Moroccan internationalized zone which Spanish forces have occupied.

The British are seeking to clear up the Tangier question at least for the duration of the war with the promise to bring it up in post-war discussions.

For the present, Britain is insisting that Spain take no further action in Tangier and to compensate Britons deprived of jobs through the occupation.

The extent of the wheat shipments depends on agreement on the Tangier question, it was said.

Nazis Tighten Up On Norway District

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20 (AP)—Because of sabotage in Nazi-held Norway, German authorities have fined inhabitants of the Vestopland district 100,000 crowns, banned all public meetings for two months, and instituted an 8 p. m. curfew, it is reported from Oslo.

(The last quotation of the Norwegian crown was April 8 when it was listed at 22.72 cents.)

Meanwhile members of the Norwegian Supreme Court recently dismissed because they had reached the "retirement age" got orders from German authorities not to leave their homes for a month without special permission.

This step was taken because of their opposition to occupation authorities and the Norwegian Nazi party of Vidkun Quisling, the report said.

British Naval Shift

LONDON (AP)—King George VI has approved appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir George Lyon as Commander-in-Chief of the naval district which covers the Thames Estuary, effective April 2. He will succeed Admiral Sir Reginald Drax.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Pegeen Makes Herself at Home

By Hilda van Stockum

Part Three

Pegeen had saved some bread for the robin and a cabbage leaf for the bunny. She saw the robin sitting in his tree, but no matter how much she coaxed and whistled he wouldn't come down.

"All right, then ye'll not get the breakfast I have for ye," she shouted and ate the bread herself right in front of his eyes. It didn't taste very nice but it would teach the creature a lesson.

"Tweet, tweet!" chirruped the robin, not at all put out, and he started to puff up his bright feathers. Pegeen thought she wouldn't waste more time on the likes of him, and went into the shed to feed the bunny.

"He has beautiful eyes," she thought. "He looks sad. I wonder if he has a grannie he is longing for. Here, bunny, eat this." She tried to squeeze the cabbage leaf through the holes in the wire, but it wouldn't go very well. "I think I'd best open it up," she thought, fiddling with Liam's fastening. As soon as she had made a hole, the bunny popped out, eager to stretch his legs.

"Here, Brian, here," cried Pegeen, holding out her cabbage leaf. But she had forgotten Bran, who began to prance around the rabbit, barking playfully. Brian didn't see the joke and hopped frantically about, chased by the dog.

"Oh, wirra, wirra!" sighed Pegeen, running after the two of them. When at last she caught hold of Bran, Brian had escaped and leapt across the yard. If she let go of the dog he would only chase the rabbit still farther, and if she stood there holding him she couldn't catch the rabbit.

Hunting Brian

She puzzled for a moment and then she tied up Bran with a piece of rope she saw hanging in the corner of the shed and ran after Brian. But when she came into the yard, she couldn't find him anywhere. She looked behind the trees and the wall of stones; she looked all around the shed and behind the pigsty and around the house; she went up the hill and down the road and back again to Mrs. O'Flaherty's cottage. Mrs. O'Flaherty came out with a pail to milk her cow.

"Have ye seen a rabbit, ma'am?" asked Pegeen politely.

"Have I seen a rabbit!" snorted the widow. "Sure an' aren't they all over me garden till there's not a bit left to grow? If they'd only eat the weeds, the creatures! What is it ye want with a rabbit?"

"It's Liam's rabbit," explained Pegeen. "I lost him."

"Ye lost a rabbit, did ye? Good riddance, I'd say. I wish ye could teach me how ye did it. Might you be the girl now that's come to visit Maire O'Sullivan's childer?"

"I'm staying with Francie's mother," said Pegeen, "till I have to be going to me uncle in America."

"That's what I thought," Mrs. O'Flaherty murmured, nodding her head. "So you're the mountain lassie. Well, I suppose they don't grow 'em fat up there. Ye'll be putting on some weight here, I'll warrant."

"I don't want to be fat," said Pegeen. "Haven't ye seen the rabbit at all, ma'am?"

"How should I know? One rabbit is like another, isn't it? I must be getting on with me milking now, or Clementine'll fret," and Mrs. O'Flaherty walked away.

A Raid on the Sprouts

"Oh, dear, oh, dear," thought Pegeen. "Wherever has the creature gone to!" She wandered back disconsolately. "Francie's mother," she said, entering the kitchen, "a terrible thing happened, an' it wasn't me fault at all. . . ."

"Nothing is, apparently," Mother remarked dryly. "What's the trouble now?"

"I've gone an' lost Liam's bunny. . . ."

"Is that beast loose again?" cried Mother, snatching at her shawl. "Then I'll know where to find him!" and she hurried outside. "There's not much more I'll put up with from him," she muttered. "There now, do ye see him? The old vagabone!" Mother pointed at Father's cabbage patch, where the culprit was feasting away on Brussels sprouts.

"Them's the most expensive vegetables, too," she moaned, "an' look at 'em!" Pegeen saw half a dozen plants stretching plucked necks into the air. "He always picks the best and tenderest shoots! Here, you, here!" Mother called as she ran round and round the cabbages in pursuit of the rabbit. With one grab she caught his long ears and held him up.

"That's the fourth time he's ruined our plants," said Mother, in no mood for pity. "No, no, I'll put him back meself, or ye'll be losing him again. Here you go!" and Mother popped Brian back into his box, securely fastening the wire over it.

"There, now he's safe! I don't want to see Father's face when he discovers the damage that creature's done again."

"I truly didn't mean to," faltered Pegeen, with trembling lips.

Mother looked at her and her face relaxed. "Did I frighten ye?" she asked. "I was vexed with the beast, an' that's foolishness, for he only does what nature has taught him to do. What's the matter with Bran?" The dog was tugging at the cord.

A Lullaby for Patricia

"Oh, I forgot him," said Pegeen, running to let him loose. Bran was so pleased to have the freedom of his limbs again that he ran rings around the yard, barking at every fly he saw. Pegeen romped about with him until Mother called her in for a meal of bread and milk. She helped wash up afterwards and then she took Patricia out of her bed, where she had been carefully tucked by Brigid.

"I never had a real doll," Pegeen confided to Mother. "This one is beautiful, isn't she? Can all her clothes come off?"

"Ye'd better be careful of her," warned Mother. "Brigid is very fond of her." But she smiled when she saw the loving gesture with which Pegeen smoothed the doll against her breast.

"I'm pretending she is me own," said the child, looking up at Mother with shining black eyes in an eager little face. "There's no harm in that, is there? I'll be very careful, truly, an' when Brigid comes home I'll give her back . . . but now she's me own baby. . . ." Pegeen rocked to and fro, humming a lullaby to the doll.

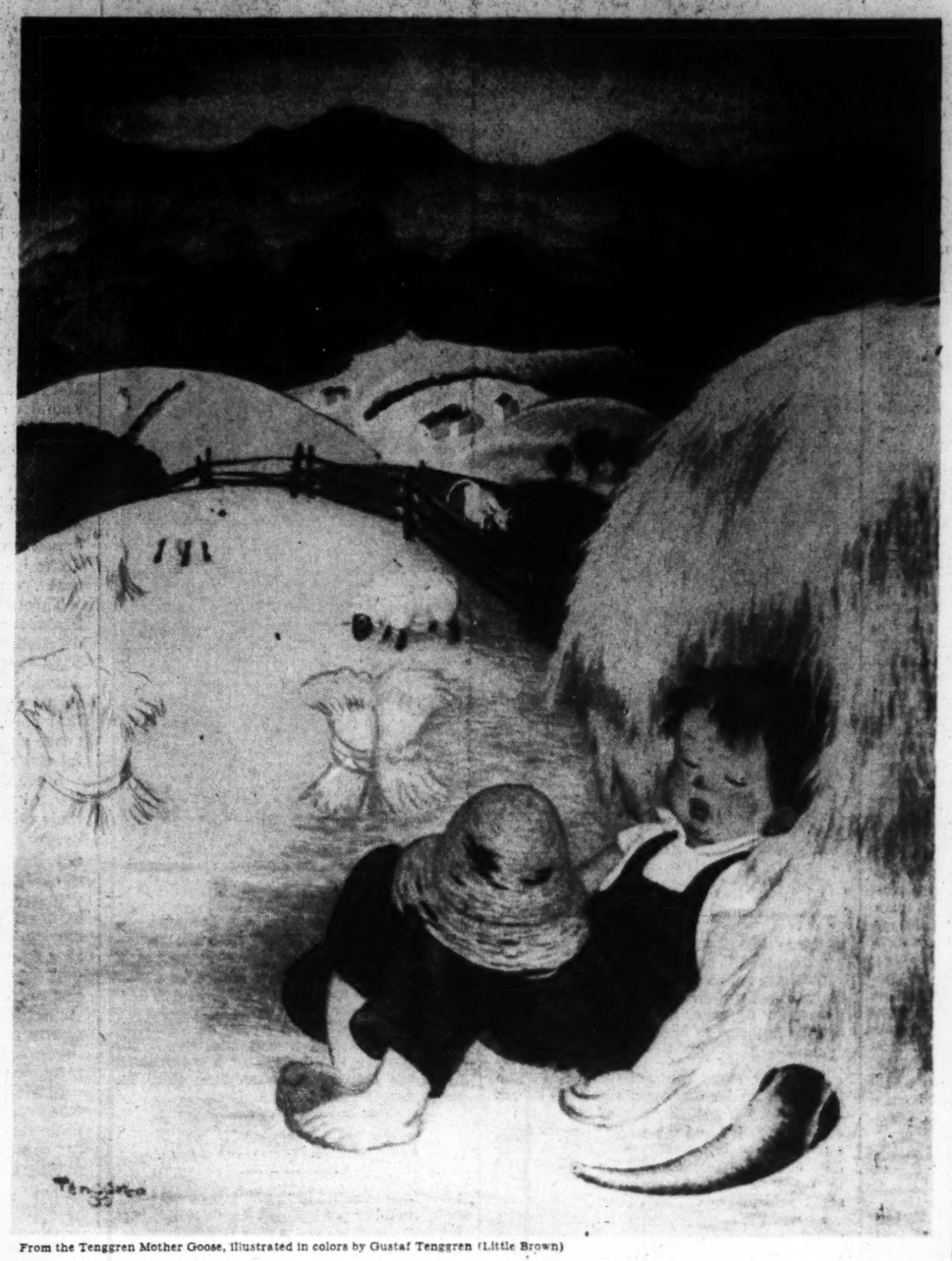
Sleep, colleen, sleep,
The shadows gather deep,
An' over in the purple sky
A star is opening her eye
To see if you are being good
An' doing as a baby should.
Sleep, colleen, sleep.

The little silver voice stopped, and Mother rested a moment from her work to say: "That's a sweet little song. Who made it?"

"Grannie used to sing it for me when I couldn't go to sleep," said Pegeen, her eyes holding the memory of nights gone past. "Some day I want a real baby that moves an' cries."

Pegeen played with the doll, and Mother started to clean the vegetables for dinner. "Oh, dear, now I'm out of salt," she said after a while, "an' I forgot to ask Brigid to bring some when she comes home. Food without salt isn't worth the trouble of cooking. I think I had best go to the village to get some. Will ye watch the pot for me an' stir the soup now and again, Pegeen, so it doesn't burn?" Pegeen promised and Mother threw a shawl over her shoulders and went out.

(To be concluded next Monday)



From the Tenggren Mother Goose, illustrated in colors by Gustaf Tenggren (Little Brown)

Little Boy Blue

Little Boy Blue, come, blow your horn!
The sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn.
Where's the boy who looks after the sheep?
He's under the haystack, fast asleep.

Whiz, the Donkey, Earns His Name

Whiz, the donkey, was watching the little green engine pull its train out of the station.

"That makes me think of my great-uncle," he said thoughtfully.

"Why?" mooed the two brown and white cows beside him.

"It's a story that has been told in our own family for many a long year," Whiz answered. "Would you like to hear how my great uncle raced with a train?"

"Please." The cows lay down to eat and to listen, and the donkey swung his tail.

"Well," he began, "my great-uncle—whose name I am proud to bear—belonged to a chimney sweep, and carried his brushes in a cart. He was so beautiful that people often stopped to speak to him. One day an engine driver said to the sweep, 'Fine animal, that of yours. Can he gallop much?'

"'Gallop? He's faster than anything on the road!' said the man. 'In fact, he'd race your engine, I'm sure!'

"The other thought that sounded silly.

"'Come, come,' he said, 'no donkey could race an engine!'

"But at that very minute the sweep made up his mind that Whiz Donkey should.

"You must remember that in those early days engines couldn't hurry as they can now, so it wasn't such a very hard thing for a donkey to do. But the sweep wasn't going to take any chances, and he trained my great-uncle every evening after work, running him round the field, making him jump this and that, and turning him into the fittest little animal in those parts. Then, one evening, they went to the engine driver and the sweep said, 'We'll be ready in the morning!'

Start of a Race

"'I'm glad to hear it,' answered the driver. 'But for what?'

"He had forgotten what the sweep had said about racing his donkey, and when he remembered he laughed and laughed till he cried.

"'All right,' said the engine driver at last. 'At eight o'clock tomorrow morning we'll race from this station to Moss Green—that's six miles.' And then he went off still laughing hard.

"Next morning the sweep and my great-uncle were up before night had slid away. They got ready in plenty of time, and trotted to the station, with a sweep's brush in the back of the cart so that everyone would know who they were.

"Soon the passengers got into the train, and the engine and donkey set off together, but in a few seconds they had to part, for the train went down the track, past houses and under bridges, while my great-uncle raced along the road near the sea. There were people staring everywhere, having heard of this queer race, and even the ocean was rushing in to watch.

"After about five minutes there came a loud whistle, and my great-uncle thought, 'Oh, dear, there's the engine at the first station!' He made a rush, and was hurrying over the bridge at the second station when the train puffed out ahead of him, very lazily, because he was so sure of himself.

"'Come, Whiz, gallop, gallop!' cried the sweep.

"After this the railway crossed the road, and as they drew near the sweep said, 'They're closing the gates, Whiz!'

A Gentleman Donkey

"My great-uncle thought he would jump over the gates if he couldn't get through, rather than stand and watch that long-necked little engine smoke past him. But he raced between them just in time, and as the engine swept by it looked both surprised and upset.

"The next happening shows what a gentleman donkey my great-uncle was. They were nearing the very last station when a little boy ran into the road with his dog, and in order to give him time to cross safely, they pulled up so suddenly that they nearly turned head-over-heels. They only lost a few seconds, but that means a lot when you are racing a train.

"Off they went again, and were standing on the bridge at the last station when the smoke of the train came in sight. So the sweep was able to wait for it on the platform and hand the driver his business card.

"'Perhaps you had better have the funnel swept,' he said."

* * * * * *

"A very nice story," mooed the cows, climbing to their feet, "but we don't believe it!"

"It's quite true," said Whiz. "The only thing I have to add is that the engine was much nicer after that. The race had taken a lot of foolish pride out of his honk."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Helping Your Country Is Fun

The children of Britain would like to tell you of some of the things they are doing to help their country in its War Effort. Here are letters from four children telling of work they have done. Anne and Margaret planned the concert and the "Bring and Buy Market" themselves, and June worked most patiently and willingly for the men on the destroyer adopted by her school.

The good work is bearing fruit, for several children from Neville's school have already found peace and loving care in the Rest Center for which Anne's "Bring and Buy Market" helped to raise money.

All this has been great fun, and helps the children to forget the long nights and the dark streets from which the gay shop windows and the friendly lamps have disappeared.

Anne's Letter

"We had heard that a Rest Center for children from bombed areas needed money, so we decided to have a 'Bring and Buy Market' to help them. We fixed a date and told our friends. When the day arrived we were all very excited and a little flustered. Soon our friends began to arrive in ones and twos, bringing their gifts.

"They brought all sorts of things, and we arranged them on tables and sold them. It was great fun and we enjoyed every minute. We sold books and dolls, paint boxes and many other things. The Market began at 3 o'clock and ended at 5 o'clock.

"We had a cake stall because some of our friends' mothers sent cakes and tarts, and one of my friends made buns at Cookery Class. We had a very varied assortment of books, from nursery rhymes to schoolgirl stories and they sold very quickly. The weather was fine and many people came to the 'Bring and Buy Market,' and we collected £6 for the Rest Center."

Margaret's Letter

"I thought that Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Children might be neglected during the war, so I decided to have a concert to help them, and many of my friends promised to take part in it.

"We found a play called 'In the Toy Shop.' The cast was: Teddy Bear, Clown, Fairy Doll, Soldier, two children, and Angella, the naughty little girl. The concert began with poems and the play followed. In the first scene the two children came with their Saturday pennies to buy something, and Angella came too. She wanted to buy the Fairy Doll, but she treated it so badly that the children got it back, so all ended happily.

"We were very sorry that it rained on the concert day, but the visitors were very sorry too and they gave more and more money, and we collected £10 for Dr. Barnardo's Homes."

June's Letter

"One day at school we were asked to decide by vote whether we would like to adopt a ship of our own, or still carry on sending articles to a bigger ship which several other schools sent parcels to. The result was for a ship of our own, so we set to work.

"We started sending a parcel of magazines and papers each week. The Senior Girls knitted pullovers, Balaclava helmets, socks and other articles which we Juniors could not knit. The Juniors knitted mittens, wrist bands, scarves and helmets. Nearer Christmas we thought the sailors would be pleased if we sent them each a parcel. So we collected all the knitting and as many razors, razor blades, chocolate, and tins of sweets as we could get. We tried to get one article for each man, and so far we have nearly succeeded."

Neville's Letter

"My teacher is writing this for me because I am five and a half and writing is hard. At my school we have been getting a lot of money for War Weapons Week. We made a ladder and put a ballon at the top and a gollywog with a big pin at the bottom. Then Miss Frith, Infant School Head, wrote figures like £100 and £200 on the ladder. When the children brought a lot of money to buy battleships and tanks and aeroplanes the gollywog began to climb up the ladder.

"As we got more and more money we pulled the gollywog up the ladder higher and higher. Miss Frith said we must try very hard to save £300. So we tried very hard and we saved £300 and that pulled the gollywog to the very top of the ladder and he burst the balloon with his needle. Bang! Then we dressed Shirley as a gollywog and put her in a box and when the Director of Education came she popped out and gave him a paper. He did jump. The paper said £300 and we asked the gentleman to buy some battleships and tanks and aeroplanes."

Letters That Won Prizes

Here are the prize-winning papers of Alice Ruth Hill, eight, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Geraldine Ratliff, nine, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Marilyn McCurdy, nine, of Lamesa, California, which were announced on The Children's Page last Monday:

A Monkey Plays School

Dear Peter White:

I like the story of "The Monkey and the Raccoon," by Henry Beston. I like stories about animals, anyway. I like all the Chimney Farm Stories and I like the way Henry Beston writes them. I like the part where the raccoon finds he lost his alphabet book, then he goes to the woods and asks a monkey in a tree if he found his book. The monkey says, "Yes, but now I have found it and I will keep it." I like this story because the animals talk for themselves.

I also like the part where the monkey is playing school because I like to play school myself. I like the part where the monkey teaches A, B, C, E and the raccoon says, "No, the alphabet is A, B, C, D. I lost the page with D on it."

Then the raccoon copies the alphabet for the monkey and goes happily back to school with his book. But all the monkey can find after he goes is D, K, S, U, so the monkeys learn the short alphabet.

This story is very interesting and I know any other child who reads it will enjoy it also.

Your friend,
Alice Ruth Hill

A Bear in a Blizzard

Dear Peter White:

I read all your stories. I think they are very interesting.

I think the story of "Benjamin Bear in a Blizzard," by Henry Beston, was very nice too.

When the family of bears grew tired of living in the forest and decided to live near the village, they were well behaved and paid their taxes. The Mayor thought they were the best citizens in the whole village. I think he was right, don't you?

And when Benjamin went to school he was just as much of a gentleman as he was at home. He liked to smell the peppermint candy his mother made on snowy days. I would too if I were there, wouldn't you?

Well, it happened one day there came a bad blizzard. The teacher told them they could go home. The blizzard blinded them so they could not see. Little Benjamin led them through the snow. All of a sudden little Benjamin cried out "Goodee! I can smell the peppermint candy mother makes." He didn't go home until he was sure that everyone was safe and sound in their homes. And then he went home. The mothers and fathers were so grateful they bought him a brown corduroy suit.

The Mayor named a street after them. They called it the "Bruin Drive" and they lived happily ever after.

Truly yours,
Geraldine Ratliff

A Short Alphabet

Dear Peter White:

I liked the story of "The Monkey and the Raccoon," by Henry Beston, because it was funny and interesting too. I liked the part where the monkey took the little raccoon's book. One day the little raccoon was on his way to school. He was feeling badly because his mother had scolded him for losing some of the pages out of his alphabet book but worst of all, when he reached school he had lost the book altogether. He thought he dropped it in the woods so he hurried back to find it. He was walking sadly away and he saw a monkey with his book in his paws. He squealed, "That's mine." The big monkey said, "It is mine now. I am going to teach school myself!"

Soon the monkey copied down the alphabet and let the little raccoon go back to school a little late. After the little raccoon had left, the monkey started to look for the paper the letters were copied on, but he could not find it. Soon he found it, but it only had the letters D, K, S, U on it, so he made the best of it.

So, if you ask the baby monkeys to say the alphabet they will rattle off D, K, S, U as fast as they can and feel very pleased with themselves at that.

Your friend,
Marilyn McCurdy

The Home Forum

New Travels With a Donkey

In the piping times of peace in Europe, when there was nothing but a civil war in Spain, I used to look with covetous eyes at a baby donkey grazing in a Spanish almond orchard. This donkey would grow up one day (in fact, already it was half-grown) and then it would be put on the road with saddle-baskets full of charcoal and boys with sticks to run behind it. It would no longer be the gay little donkey of the almond orchard, but one of the great army of patient, unhappy animals that bear the loads of Spain. Knowing this, it was not surprising that I coveted Patrick.

That was the name I had planned for him on the great day when he should become mine; but, before that, much had to be arranged. It is not easy to obtain possession of a donkey and to take him across the border; passes must be signed, officials interviewed, and at least twenty reasons given as to why you wish to remove so valuable an animal from a country engaged in civil war. But at last all was completed, and there remained only the appalling difficulty of how to get Patrick as far as the frontier.

He was too young to follow, if led by a man on horseback, and his almond orchard was too far away for anyone to walk beside him to the frontier; we had no truck and no means of borrowing one. So we took the Ford four-seater and went to fetch Patrick.

We removed the front seat and substituted a small Spanish chair for the driver; on the back seat we piled carrots and turnips and, when we reached the almond orchard, we opened the back door and invited Patrick to step inside. This he flatly refused to do; but at last, with planks, coaxings and pushings, we did succeed in getting him in the wrong way round so that we had to open the front door and ask him to step out again. At length we had him inside the car, just as we wished him to be, his head facing the back seat and his tail sticking through the open windscreen. Having grown considerably since we had seen him last, he was rather a tight fit.

We set off triumphantly for the frontier. I sat on the back seat, holding the halter and offering my fellow passenger the most luscious carrots and turnips that I could select from the bunches. He seemed to prefer the collar of my dress.

The road, at first, was excruciatingly bumpy and Patrick's hind quarters came into contact several times with the gear lever. With his fore legs, he trod firmly on my feet and, as I was wearing only canvas toeless sandals, after extricating them from under his hoofs, I knelt on the back seat and away we jolted down the track. We crept along the main road at a snail's pace, for the swishing of Patrick's tail was not making a good windscreen wiper. It was difficult for my husband to see where he was going, and not easy for him to steer, as Patrick was quite likely to support himself against the steering wheel; but at last we reached the frontier.

Then the trouble began. We showed our car pass, our passports, Patrick's passport, a letter authorizing us to remove the donkey and any other official paper that we had with us. The Spanish guards smiled and said that these were not enough. How were they to know that the donkey, described on the papers as a brown donkey, was really the one that we had in the automobile? So many donkeys were brown. Supposing we were taking the wrong one through, that would be a terrible offence. Suddenly, through Patrick's brown ears, I saw the official who had issued the pass and who had told me that there would be no trouble at all, absolutely none. I hailed him as an old friend and he came up to my window to peer through at me and Patrick in pained surprise. I asked him in Spanish to request these men to let us through, as everything was in order. He just went on gazing and saying nothing until he eventually turned away. With the hopeless shrug of his shoulders and the eloquent gesture of his hands, he had denied all knowledge or responsibility, as if the scrawl on the official paper was not his signature. He shut himself into his tiny private office and refused to be further disturbed.

Three-quarters of an hour had passed and we were still at the frontier. I do not know which was the hottest of the three creatures in the Ford, my husband, myself, or the donkey. My legs were cramped from keeping them tucked up on the seat for so long; but, if ever I put them down, down also went Patrick's hoofs on top of them. To add to our discomfort, we could get no air into the car at all because we were surrounded by a great many small boys who stood on every part of the Ford, jostling and pushing each other and keeping up an amused and shrill shout of: "Oh, look at the little donkey!"

As for Patrick, I had long ceased to think of him as a little donkey; he seemed to have grown during the wait and was certainly taking up more than his fair share of room in the automobile. He leaned his hindquarters on my husband's shoulders; he blew through his soft nose and refused the last carrot.

The situation seemed to have reached a deadlock. I could just see the heads of the guards above the crowds of children; apparently they had given up trying to do anything for us. My husband heaved Patrick off his shoulder for the twentieth time and started the engine. With difficulty, he got into second gear and slowly, with our burden of small boys, we drove through the frontier arch. We gathered speed and, one by one, the little boys dropped from the bonnet and the steps and slid down from the roof. The guards looked slightly surprised; but perhaps they were hot, too, because they did nothing to stop us. My husband was delighted with this simple method of escape, though I did suggest that he might have thought of it sooner. And so Patrick, with a final swish of his tail, left Spain forever.

He became the pet of the family and it was soon discovered that he had a great deal of character, most of which was regrettable. He would be gentle while the children were on his back, but he stopped when he would and went in whatever direction he wished.

We entered him for all the donkey races, which he invariably won, or, rather, to speak more truthfully, he always passed the winning post first; but, as his riders never succeeded in staying on his back for more than five yards, no trophies hung in his stable and no silver cups adorned our mantelshelf.

If you stepped into his field, he would charge you like a bull in the ring, but he would halt just as he had reached you. Those who did not know that he would stop were apt to take fright and run, which for Patrick was good hunting. He was devoted to the white pony and would follow him everywhere; in fact this pony was the only thing in the world which had any real control over Patrick and it was a pleasant sight to see the horses going out to exercise, the groom mounted on one and leading another, the donkey boy on the white pony and Patrick trotting amiably beside him as if he had never done anything wrong in the whole of his life.

When he did not want to move, he had a curious habit which I have never seen among the horse family before. He would deliberately lie down in the road and nothing could make him get up until he chose to do so. He was also capable of escaping from anywhere, and many a time did I meet him out for a lark by himself in the most unlikely places, though he had a preference for the main street on market day.

One morning, while I was shopping in this busy narrow street, a policeman entered the grocer's and said:

"Excuse me, but is that your donkey outside?"

I looked through the window and there, in the middle of the road, Patrick was lying.

"Is he hurt?" I asked.

"Oh, no, not at all. He just lay down and he will not get up. Would you please remove him at once, as there is a regiment shortly expected to march this way?"

I did not leave the grocer's and go into the street to be disgraced by Patrick, but rushed to the telephone and ordered the donkey boy to bring the white pony at once. I then waited in suspense, while the policeman cleared the crowd and the grocer tried to tempt Patrick to rise, with lumps of sugar held just beyond his reach.

I heard the band getting nearer and nearer and frantically estimated the time it would take the donkey boy to saddle the white pony and reach the scene. Then, to my great relief, I heard the pony's hoofs and Patrick heard them, too. He cocked his gentle brown ears and the pony halted beside him with a slide and sudden jerk of the reins. Patrick rose politely to his feet and trotted up a side turning behind his friend, just as the drum major swung into view round a corner. The situation and my reputation had been saved.

Dear Patrick—if any one is finding life dull and boring, let him buy a donkey. It is an almost certain cure.

CARLA LANYON

Photograph by Courtesy of The Print Collector's Quarterly to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEGOVIA: *An Etching by Ernest D. Roth*

MANY AWARDS, medals and honorable mentions have come to Ernest Roth for his accomplishments as an etcher. This portrait of the Spanish city of Segovia shows his ability to combine on one plate description and decoration. The great cathedral dominates the scene, its vertical lines of design imparting a sense of elevation and exaltation. The dwellings are constructed in a mass about the great church, as if huddling close for protection.

I Held a Golden Nut

I held a golden nut in the hollow of my hand.
A squirrel jumped near by. My hand was still.
My heart invited, but it made no command.
I held it with patience and calmness until
the squirrel accepted. Squirrels understand.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Gold Music

(North China)

In the cool mauve dawn
There is a sound like gold bells ringing,
Like sunlight,
Or like a bough of autumn-yellow maple.
From the misty peak of a willow
The golden oriole
Calls to his mate
With one many-noted chime
And then another.
Clear and fresh
As a whorl of yellow flowers,
She gives each cadence back.
He wills himself to a farther tree
In a flash of wings
Like gilded lacquer;
And in an instant—
Like sound and its echo,
Like image and reflection—
She draws a second shining line of flight.

M. M. M.

Spiritual Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHATEVER the conditions in the world today, the fact cannot be gainsaid that the great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, declared that in the right understanding of Truth is to be found supreme peace. He said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

In the Bible, God is revealed as the perfect creator of a perfect creation. Since He is the only cause and creator, it follows that the opposite of God, good, can have no reality or true being. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (pp. 367, 368): "Because Truth is infinite, error should be known as nothing. Because Truth is omnipotent in goodness, error, Truth's opposite, has no might. Evil is but the counterpoise of nothingness. The greatest wrong is but a supposititious opposite of the highest right. The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal."

Through spiritual discernment, the Psalmist wrote (Psalms 91:1, 4): "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . His truth shall be thy shield and buckler." Thus it can be said that spiritual understanding brings true peace and provides protection from mortal strife.

Since discord and strife are no part of God's creation, effective protection from their false and mesmeric claims is found in an understanding of Truth. But let not the so-called practical person scoff at spiritual understanding as an adequate protection from the instruments devised by error for the destruction of men. Does not experience provide constantly recurring examples of the power of good over evil, of the spiritual over the material, and of the efficacy of true prayer to overcome error? How numerous are the evidences of the power of God, good, effectively to annul the evil thought, act, or purpose with its false claim to power!

Students of Christian Science in increasing numbers are found applying their understanding of God to the healing of sickness, sorrow, and lack. They are finding that God's power to heal is actual and present, and may be increasingly demonstrated. As the result of changed thinking, it is seen that since God is All, error has neither intelligence nor power. This understanding, conscientiously applied, will heal resentment, hatred, and other evil beliefs from which war arises.

The experience of the children of Israel may be taken to typify the journey of mankind from bondage to material sense to freedom, promised as the result of confidence in God. It exemplifies mankind's journey from sense to Soul. In their experience battles sometimes seemed necessary in order to maintain what they saw to be right. Sorrows, temptations, and difficulties had to be met and overcome until the goal was attained, and the lessons of peace and true progress learned. In divine Science the opposite of error is the fact of real being; thus the ever-increasing consciousness of spiritual peace quiets the troubled heart and scientifically removes fear.

Is this true peace and rest available now, and if so, where is it to be found? Yes, true peace is available to all now, and it is to be found in the consciousness of spiritual reality, that is, in the consciousness of our eternal oneness with God. This spiritual unity reveals the nothingness of error, and so removes belief in evil as real. Should our human obligations lay upon us the inescapable duty of having some part in national conflict, even then there need be no violation of true peace; for even then, through spiritual thinking, one can demonstrate the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 571), "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you." Each one may be convinced, even as was Paul (Romans 8:38, 39), that "neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Spiritual peace is eternal. It is ever present. It is invariable because it is based upon divine Principle. It is ever available and ever active. It leads us to designate as "enemy" only that which would try to convince us that life, peace, intelligence, or reality exists in matter.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Sea in the Hills

The east wind, hinting rain,
blows slowly up and over
this shore of juniper,
this coast of bending clover.

The pasture turns to waves
of dark and lifting green,
and white foam runs the grass
where clover bloom has been.

And we, in this wet wind,
by the sounding hemlock tree,
pretend we hear the surf,
pretend we smell the sea!

FRANCES FROST

LA PAZ ESPIRITUAL

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUALESQUIERA QUE SEAN las condiciones del mundo actualmente, no se puede negar el hecho de que nuestro gran modelo Cristo Jesús declaró que en el correcto entendimiento de la Verdad se podía encontrar la paz suprema. Dijo (San Juan, 14:27): "La paz os dejo; mi paz os doy; no según da el mundo, yo os la doy: no se turbe vuestro corazón, ni se acobarde."

En la Biblia se representa a Dios como el creador perfecto de una creación perfecta. Puesto que es el único creador y la única causa, sigue lógicamente que lo opuesto a Dios, el bien, no puede tener realidad o ser verdadero. En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe (pág. 367, 368): "Puesto que la Verdad es infinita, el error se debiera reconocer como nada. Puesto que la Verdad es omnipotente en bondad, el error, lo opuesto a la Verdad, no tiene poder. El mal no es más que el contrapeso de la nada. La injusticia más grande no es más que el supositicio contrario de la más alta justicia. La confianza que la Ciencia inspira descansa en el hecho de que la Verdad es real y el error irreal."

Gracias a su percepción espiritual, el Salmista pudo escribir (Salmos, 91:1, 4): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente. . . . Escudo y adarga es su verdad." Así se puede decir que el entendimiento espiritual trae paz verdadera y ofrece protección contra la lucha mortal.

Puesto que la discordia y la lucha no forman parte de la creación de Dios, se puede encontrar protección efectiva de sus pretensiones falsas y sugestivas en un entendimiento de la Verdad. No se burle la persona llamada práctica del entendimiento espiritual como medio adecuado para protegernos de los instrumentos inventados por el error para la destrucción de los hombres. ¿No es verdad que la experiencia nos ofrece constantemente ejemplos del poder del bien sobre el mal, del poder de lo espiritual sobre lo material, y de la eficacia de la oración verdadera para vencer el error? ¡Cuán numerosas son las pruebas del poder de Dios, el bien, para anular efectivamente el pensamiento, acto o propósito malo con todas sus falsas pretensiones de poder!

Cada vez más discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana están aplicando su entendimiento de Dios para la curación de enfermedad, dolor y pobreza. Encuentran que el poder sanador de Dios está presente actualmente y que puede demostrarse cada vez más plenamente. Como resultado de un modo de pensar transformado, se comprende que, puesto que Dios es el Todo, el error no tiene ni inteligencia ni poder. Este entendimiento, aplicado concienzudamente, curará el resentimiento, el odio, y otras formas del mal, de las cuales procede la guerra.

La experiencia de los hijos de Israel puede considerarse como un símbolo de la jornada del género humano desde la esclavitud del sentido material a la libertad prometida como resultado de la confianza en Dios:—Simboliza la jornada de la humanidad del sentido al Alma. En su experiencia de ellos las luchas a veces parecían inevitables para mantener aquello que ellos reconocían como lo mejor bajo las circunstancias. Había que vencer infortunios, tentaciones y dificultades, hasta que el fin deseado se lograse y las lecciones de paz y progreso verdadero se hubiesen aprendido. En la Ciencia divina lo opuesto al error es la verdad de la existencia real; así que el sentimiento cada vez más completo de paz espiritual tranquiliza el corazón turbado y disipa el temor de una manera científica.

¿Está tal paz y tranquilidad a nuestro alcance actualmente? Y si esto es así, ¿donde puede encontrarse? Si, la paz verdadera está al alcance de todos actualmente y se halla en la conciencia de la realidad espiritual, es decir, en la conciencia de nuestra eterna unidad con Dios. Esta unidad espiritual revela la nulidad del error y elimina así la creencia en el mal como cosa real. Si nuestras obligaciones humanas nos imponen el deber ineludible de tener cierta parte en conflictos nacionales,—hasta en este caso no es necesario que haya violación de paz verdadera; porque hasta en este caso, gracias al entendimiento espiritual, se puede demostrar la verdad de las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy en la página 571 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Revestidos de la panoplia del Amor, el odio humano no puede tocaros." Cada uno puede convencerse, lo mismo que San Pablo (Romanos, 8:38, 39), de que "ni la muerte, ni la vida, ni los ángeles, ni los principados, ni poderes, ni cosas presentes, ni cosas por venir, ni lo alto, ni lo bajo, ni ninguna otra cosa creada será poderosa para separarnos del amor de Dios, que es en Cristo Jesús nuestro Señor."

La paz espiritual es eterna. Está siempre presente. Es invariable, porque se basa en el Principio divino. Está siempre a nuestro alcance y siempre activa. Nos lleva a designar como "enemigo" sólo aquello que trataria de convencernos de que la vida, la paz, la inteligencia o la realidad existen en la materia.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

This Was My First Englishman

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN I ever met stepped out in the 'eighties from the pages of an illustrated book which I found, one happy morning, on the table in my nursery. He wore a high fur cap, and his body was wrapped in goatskins which, with the shaggy beard that hid part of his face, gave him a ferocious expression that the illustrator had vainly endeavoured to soften. He carried a hatchet at his side and a couple of guns slung across his shoulder. A large umbrella and various attendant animals, such as a dog, a cat and a bright parrot, added to the glamour of this picturesque equipment.

The book must have been an abridged version. . . . Enough however remained to give me a comprehensive and vivid view of Robinson Crusoe, who, from that day forth, became for me the ideal type of adventurer—courageous, patient, as well as wise and just in his relations with the savages. . . .

My Crusoe was more real than all the explorers of the world put together. He had answered the call of the deep. He had dared to do what I had only dared to dream. . . . Like Sinbad the Sailor and all boys worthy of their salt, he had discarded the comforts of a cramped existence burdened with sums and spelling-books, and had boldly taken a life-long holiday. I was especially struck by the fact that, after his first escape from Morocco and his successful career as a Brazilian planter, his insatiable desire for adventure had prompted him a second time to sail away on perilous seas, just to oblige his friends. . . .

But there was another side to Crusoe's nature, which I admired just as much as his daring and which gave me a kind of satisfaction with which no other hero I met at this period provided me. Other adventurers might be as bold as he, but none could be as good and patient. I could look up to him without scruple, for, besides daring to eat the forbidden fruit, he showed an unlimited capacity for digesting it. He could adapt himself to the worst circumstances and make the best use of the small means at his disposal. . . .

But what impressed me most was Crusoe's remarkable wisdom and coolness, the strength of spirit with which he declared that in spite of his exile and solitude he was "a happy prisoner" because he remained "master of his soul's liberty." . . . Crusoe knew fear and was not ashamed of it. He was extremely cautious before the event and only showed his mettle when a conflict had become unavoidable and the hour for action had struck. He was not so much out of my reach, and I was therefore far more attracted to him. I discovered in him a kind of homeliness and kinship which aroused my sympathy as well as my admiration. He was human as well as humane. His success was not a foregone conclusion, and there were even moments when he gave me the privilege of pitying him.

Now this Robinson Crusoe was an Englishman. He was connected with an island which, I had been told, lay somewhere north of the Belgian coast. . . . I laboured for some time under the delusion that England was indeed Crusoe's island, and that that was the reason why he was called an Englishman. It was only gradually and with some regret that I realised my mistake, but I found comfort in the idea that, if my hero was not the only Englishman, at least all Englishmen must be like my hero.—EMILE CAMMAERTS, in "Discoveries in England." (London: Routledge.)

The Innovations of Haydn

HAYDN WAS AN ultramodernist in his day. When Albrechtsberger accused Mozart of breaking rules, Haydn retorted: "What is the good of such rules? Art is free, and should be fettered by no such mechanical regulations. The educated ear is the sole authority on all these questions, and I think I have as much right to lay down the law as anyone." He gave concrete form and sanction to the sonata, string quartet, and the symphony. "It was from Haydn," Mozart claimed, "that I first learned the true way to compose quartets." Haydn was accused by his detractors of being a mountebank and of trying to found a new school! Among his definite innovations were: separating the opera *sinfonia* from the concert symphony; making a definite distinction between chamber and orchestral music; introducing a second theme in the exposition of the sonata-form; carrying the minuet over from the suite into the classical sonata, and making the rondo a dignified member of the sonata family.—From "Twentieth Century Music," by MARION BAUER. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, Germán, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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Drys Organize As Not Being Anti Anything

Boston nucleus of intended national body to stress public places not selling liquor.

A new national organization to further the cause of temperance, "The Dry League of America" is being launched with national headquarters in Boston, it was announced today.

Headed by George L. Thompson, Massachusetts temperance leader and formerly Prohibition Party candidate for several State offices, the movement is organizing branches throughout New England and expects to expand on a national basis.

Herbert J. Mainwaring, who for several years has managed the no-license campaigns in Quincy, is General Secretary.

The promoters state the aim of their organization is "positive and constructive." They do not urge a boycott of firms selling liquor; neither do they describe themselves as "against" anything; but rather "for" temperance.

A statement said: "Our object is to encourage and sustain those persons who believe in sobriety, who abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages, who oppose the commercialization of intoxicants and who work for such legislation as shall protect the American home."

A major activity of the organization will be to compile lists of hotels, restaurants and stores which do not sell liquor. These lists will be supplied to members and will also be available to the general public at the League's headquarters, 6 Park Street, Boston. The league will attempt also to combat liquor propaganda.

The organization expects to participate in the biennial campaigns for local option in connection with the no-license amendments on the ballot in the various communities of Massachusetts, and will cooperate with other dry agencies in furnishing speakers and in other educational work.

Membership costs 25 cents a year in the new organization, a fee made low in order to broaden teh appeal. A maximum contribution of $100 a year from any one person has been fixed.

Mr. Thompson emphasized the League's intention to co-oerate with other dry agencies.

R. I. Auto Dealers Don't Get Review In Bargaining Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Three Providence, R. I., motor vehicle dealers failed today to get a Supreme Court review of a National Labor Relations Board order requiring them to bargain collectively with the International Association of Machinists, Local 1,017.

The companies, contending their activities were completely intrastate and beyond regulation by Congress, appealed from the first Federal Circuit Court. The firms are Henry Lebaur, Inc., the Colt-Brady Company, and the Bradburn Motors Company.

The union complaint charged refusal to bargain, resulting in a strike May 1, 1939, which was still in effect when the appeal was filed.

The lower court held that the firms were engaged in interstate commerce and that halting of their business would obstruct the flow of such commerce.

All Greek Relief Groups Get Emergency Call

An emergency call to all Greek War Relief committees in the United States to raise additional funds for medical supplies for the Greek Army has been sent out from New York City.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight and Tuesday; moderate northwest winds tonight becoming gentle northwest Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 10 degrees in the city and 4 to 8 degrees in the suburbs away from the coast.

Maine: Fair, colder tonight; Tuesday fair, continued cold.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair, continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing tonight and becoming moderate to fresh over the north and gentle to moderate over the south portion Tuesday; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	12	New Orleans	39	38
Chicago	18	14	New York	19	18
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	24	22
Kansas City	21	20	Philadelphia	23	23
Los Angeles	50	50	St. Louis	25	24
Miami	44	44	San Francisco	47	42
Minneapolis	14	13	Washington	23	23

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 20.
B—Minimum for the previous twelve hours.

High tides at Boston

Monday, 4:47 p. m., E. S. T.; height 9.3 ft.
Tuesday, 5:18 a. m., E. S. T.; height 10.0 ft.
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m. tonight.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1941, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Community Defense

While our Nation is preparing to defend itself against possible enemies from without, we must not overlook the more insidious and dangerous enemies within—those evil social conditions that undermine morale, destroy character, encourage disloyalty, and imperil the American way of life. More than ever before we must build up our first and strongest line of defense—strong, courageous, intelligent, high-minded, and liberty-loving citizens.

This is primarily a community job. Hence, the theme of the Greater Boston Community Fund 1941 Campaign is: "DEFEND YOUR COMMUNITY NOW."

More than 200 human-service agencies, serving the 46 cities and towns of Metropolitan area, will participate in the 1941 Campaign, to be conducted from Jan. 18 through Feb. 5. The Campaign goal of $4,883,000.00 is the minimum required to do the most necessary work, and should be generously oversubscribed. Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and Henry R. Guild is General Chairman of its 1941 Campaign.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

Just as men and women of all parties, races, and creeds unite to conduct the Community Fund Campaign, so do the Fund agencies minister to all, without distinction as to race or creed. They render service free or at less than cost to persons who honestly cannot pay full rates.

Last year Community Fund agencies aided 42,233 families, helping them to achieve self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. The agencies gave 107,970 meals and 56,414 nights' lodgings to homeless men; helped 10,996 needy persons to obtain justice through legal aid; aided 20,815 travelers and runaways; gave 173,850 days' care in homes for the aged; gave special protection, care, and guidance to 13,112 children; enrolled 25,242 men, women, and children in settlement house classes and groups for wholesome work, play, study, and citizenship training; and enrolled 97,222 young men and women in the character-building activities of youth agencies.

Serve Large Population Area

Those receiving this service lived in 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston. The constructive and preventive work done by these agencies makes this whole Metropolitan territory a more wholesome, stable, and prosperous community in which to live.

About 75 of these organizations are members of community chests in Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Dedham, Hingham, Lexington, Needham, Newton, Watertown, Wellesley, and Winchester. These chests join their appeals with that of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

In any thickly populated metropolitan area there is special need for the improvement of social conditions and for the provision of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund offers the most efficient and effective way yet devised for financing organizations and institutions devoted to this vital endeavor. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society and create better living conditions for all.

The Community Fund and its agencies represent democracy in action; religion at work.

The Campaign management encourages the making of budgeted subscriptions, payable quarterly or monthly, since by this method contributors may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to the vast program of social and community services supported by the Fund.

One Invasion Try on England Frustrated by Blazing Oil?

By turning the English Channel into a sea of fire the British broke up the first attempted invasion of England last fall by the Germans.

At least that is the theory of many Englishmen who feel they have substantial grounds for their suspicions, according to Dr. Basil Mathews who arrived in Boston yesterday from Halifax after an Atlantic crossing from England.

Dr. Mathews, who until recently was in the American Division of the Ministry of Information, said it was the general belief that when British pilots reported the imminent invasion prospects the English strung enormous drums of kerosene across the Channel, and when the barges carrying German troops approached that point, British bombers fired the oil, turning the sea into blazing barrier.

Clouds, Soot Prove Point

In support of this theory, no confirmation of which has ever come from the Government, Dr. Mathews told of the extraordinary black clouds which settled over England amounting almost to a blackout which lasted a whole day, although the weather itself was perfect. On the east coast of England, he said, the fine, oily soot fell so thickly that it destroyed garden crops.

As professor of Christian World Relations, Dr. Mathews has been a member of the faculty of Boston University School of Theology and of Andover-Newton Theological Institution for the past eight years and has come to Boston yearly to conduct courses, with the exception of last year, when his service with the Government prevented the visit.

The ship on which he and Mrs. Mathews came to America was unconvoyed all the way, Dr. Mathews disclosed, and sailed some 1,500 miles out of its normal course in order to avoid submarines. The captain, whose ship had been torpedoed twice in other trips, did not have an opportunity to remove his clothes during the entire voyage, Mr. Mathews related.

"Tremendous and sensational events will mark the next two months, according to highly informed English opinion," he said. It is believed that Hitler will extend the German front to Italy, eliminating Mussolini and launching a tremendous attack on Britain, with "possibly as many as 5,000 German planes leading the assault."

But that Britain is prepared on all fronts, and will not fall is Dr. Mathews' firm conviction, and that of every one in England, he affirmed. If a vote were to be taken tomorrow, he said, the British people would not vote for America to join the war. They realize it would mean that production of war material for Britain would be materially cut because the United States would need the material itself, he explained.

Have Plenty of Air Pilots

He denied a recent assertion in the American press that Britain is in need of airplane pilots. "We do need destroyers," he admitted, and expressed gratitude for the 50 destroyers from the United States which "saved the situation at that time." English sailors, he said, were most enthusiastic over these ships, which are now being used for convoy and patrol duty.

As to the threat of the German dive bombers to the British Navy, Dr. Mathews admitted that there are bound to be numerous casualties. He believes, however, that final advantage will be on the British side in these encounters because of the number of bombers which are shot down by the antiaircraft guns due to the fact that the planes have to swoop so low in order to hit their mark. The solution of that problem, he says, lies in "more and better antiaircraft guns and more destroyers."

The old tradition of class distinction is being broken down in England in this war, and Dr. Mathews said he was convinced that it would result in a permanent revision of social standards.

Much is made in the English press of the generous contributions of Americans to the war sufferers, and occasionally Queen Elizabeth herself is present when the supplies are distributed.

Mrs. Mathews spoke of the problems of the English housewife in connection with the shortened meat rations. Cheese is also scarce, she said, and menus are made up of fish, which is plentiful, vegetables, which people are raising themselves, and of poultry with more families turning to poultry raising than ever before.

Snap-On Heels On The Way

New plastic product to be nailless, scuffless, non-splitting and non-chipping.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

The very latest thing in heels for feminine footwear are lifts that snap on and off so that a worn one is easily discarded and replaced. No nails are needed. A spring on one side of the leather causes them to snap firmly into place, holding as well as if they had been tacked on with a dozen of the shoemaker's best nails. These are to be made in the plastics department of General Electric at Pittsfield, Mass. The heels themselves are to be made of textolite cellulose acetate, hollow, scuffless, nonsplitting, and nonchipping.

The music for the new song, "Brave Britain," was written within 30 minutes. It came about this way: Anita Gray Little wrote the verses and mailed them from Concord, New Hampshire, to a music publisher in Boston, Richard D. Row, asking for advice particularly about copyrights. Mr. Row was deeply impressed with the poem, and immediately took it to a composer, Keith C. Brown, who, within half an hour, set it to music. It is to be sung at British war relief gatherings throughout the country, and will be heard at Tremont Temple Jan. 29. The words follow:

Brave Britain, strength to thee!
Vanguard of Liberty.
We heed thy call.
Where'er thy free men fight,
Still through the darkest night
Our hearts sing: "Right is Might;
Thou shalt not fall!"

We rally to thine aid;
Thus our defense is made,
Till victory's won.
One tongue, one song, have we;
One cause—Democracy;
One trust—a world set free;
God's will be done.

They'll found a club for almost anything at Harvard. The latest is dedicated to egg-eating; the "Cheese Omelette Clubbe," no less. (Suggestions that it call itself the Cheese Omelette Institute of 1941 after the Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770, exclusive social club, were overruled.) Members gather in some of the quite non-exclusive Cambridge restaurants at regular intervals—every Monday evening, at present—to order their "omelettes epatants" and dine, according to the first "annual report," "before the awed gazes of uninitiated onlookers."

Harvard's delicate glass flowers, delight of some 250,000 visitors annually, were not damaged by the two recent earthquakes which shook New England. The famous collection of blown-glass models is so fragile that visitors have to be constantly reminded not to lean on the show cases; and the need for care is increased by the fact that the items can doubtless never be replaced. But the recent shock had "no more effect than a passing truck," museum officials say. Just the same, they are still looking forward to the day when a Harvard alumnus or a group of alumni find it in their hearts (and pocketbooks) to build a new, modern fire- and earthquake-proof building.

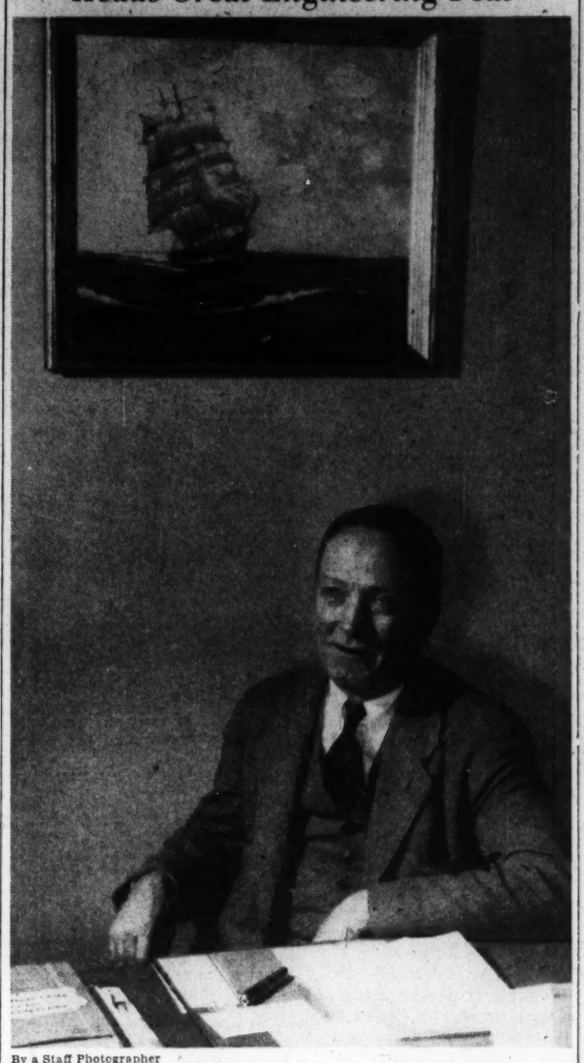
Apparently cows are adopting the tactics of goats. The fabric of the wing of a plane that had landed in a pasture suddenly vanished, eaten off. And the culprit was not a goat, but a "hungry cow." At least that's the story of "Joe" Fountain, representative of the Canadian National Railways, who stopped off in Boston recently on one of his trips out of the New York office. He says the plane is owned by O. T. Prickett of Battle Creek, Mich., who has flown it more than 75,000 miles in the past year on railroad business, with the loss of the wing fabric and a forced landing in a cabbage patch the only "untoward" incidents of that period.

As if being a full-time soldier in Uncle Sam's army isn't enough to keep a man busy, a group of enlisted men stationed at the Army Base, South Boston, are using leisure time to publish a monthly paper called The Barracks Bag. It is the first venture of the sort ever attempted at the First Corps Area Headquarters.

Editor-in-Chief of the journal, which made its bow the other day, is Private William L. Bradford of Rutland, Vt., who enlisted last September. Private Bradford's previous journalistic experience was confined to his high school paper. The first issue of The Barracks Bag had 14 pages and a bright yellow illustrated cover. Editor Bradford hopes that one day his paper may become as famous as the Stars and Stripes, published by the American Expeditionary Force in France during the last war.

Promotion from Secretary to Managing Director sounds good, but doesn't mean very much to M. D. Liming, genial helmsman for the Boston Chamber of Commerce. For many years Mr. Liming has been Secretary, during which time his duties have been broadened and increased. Now the Chamber has made him Managing Director—at the same pay—and without relieving him of the duties—or title—of Secretary.

Heads Great Engineering Feat



By a Staff Photographer

Carl Fernstrom

Professor of Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been granted leave of absence to manage a new shipbuilding corporation which is to erect a plant to build $40,000,000 worth of merchant ships for the United States. Photographed at his office at M. I. T. this morning.

Feline Elite Dine in Style, And So Does Tom—Just Cat

Every dog has its day, the saying goes. But today belonged to the cats.

With all of the ceremony of a formal luncheon with its head table celebrities, the royalty of catdom dined in style at the Boston Fish Pier as the special guests of General Seafoods Company.

Amid the lightning flashes of photographers bulbs, the cats were served with a seven course meal consisting of such feline delicacies as shrimp cocktail, milk punch, mackerel rings, butterfish chips, catnip tea, codfish cakes and cream wafers.

In fact, there was so much flashing of bulbs during the half hour session that these high-strung members of the cat aristocracy quite lost their appetites, despite the tempting food placed before them, course after course by the waiters.

The "banquet room" was in the offices of the Seafoods Company, where desks and typewriters had been shoved aside for the "banquet table" with its way cloth decorated appropriately with cat-'o-nine-tails.

Clerks and stenographers who ordinarily considered the quarters theirs were definitely in the background, where they formed an admiring gallery of cat fans, to comment excitedly on the snooty bearing of "Hesperus of Arlington," the first cat evacuee from England, and the gate-crashing nerve of "Big Tom," 42 pounds of just cat, who wandered into the midst of the royal reception.

The proceedings of the luncheon were radiocast by Station WBZ, with a running comment by Colton Morris, the Station's regular news and special events commentator.

Mrs. Ralph Mabie of Sharon, President of the Boston Cat Club, said all cats present would be in the Cat Club Show Jan. 23 and 24 at Horticultural Hall, the proceeds of which will be devoted this year to the British War Relief Society.

Today's banquet was the second annual affair of its kind, and apparently met with the hearty approval of everyone, including the cat owners, who prodded their charges to polite attention during the performance, and discouraged such rudeness as "spitting" which occasionally broke out even among such a high-brow gathering as this.

Included in the Cat Show this week will be domestic short-haired cats, long-haired Persians, tailless Manx cats, royal sacred Siamese and just plain cats.

Governor Absent, Cook Takes Chair

Massachusetts had a new Governor today.

In the absence of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, both attending the Presidential inaugural in Washington, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, assumed the gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Cook has just begun his eleventh successive term as Secretary, serving since 1921.

Two other constitutional officers remained at the State House today, State Treasurer William E. Hurley, and State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley.

By a Staff Photographer

'Hesperus of Arlington'

This picturesquely named Blue Persian cat came to the United States from England on the Queen Mary at the time of the Munich crisis. Hesperus was one of the guests today at a pre-Cat Club Show luncheon at the Boston Fish Pier.

Vast Shipbuilding Yard To Rise in Forest Waste

One of the great engineering adventures of defense production—the building of $40,000,000 worth of ships on a site now covered with forest—has fallen to Carl Fernstrom, a professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"They may be starting to clear the ground this morning," said Professor Fernstrom today. "The contract was let Friday. By June we aim to lay our first keel, if we can. We plan to turn out all the ships in two years."

This will be the only shipyard to be built entirely new to carry out President Roosevelt's program of 200 new cargo vessels, so far as the M. I. T. man knows. As manager of the yard, he will have the construction of 25.

The company handling the job is the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., one of the largest ship building concerns in the country. For the 25 cargo ships it has set up a subsidiary, the North Carolina Shipbuilding Co., of which Professor Fernstrom will be manager. The new plant will be located on the Cape Fear River four miles below Wilmington, N. C.

Merchant Ships

"The merchant ships we shall build will be roughly 430 feet long with a 57 foot beam and a carrying capacity of between 8,000 and 1,000 tons," said Professor Fernstrom today.

"The President's plan for the 200 ships was announced last week and the appropriation to provide for the plant facilities agreed on by the Maritime Commission on Friday.

"At the peak we shall employ about 4,000 men. Our site will cover 56 to 58 acres, and there is plenty more virgin soil adjacent if needed.

"Each ship will cost in the neighborhood of $1,750,000.

"The yards at Newport News will build a sample ship for us, working out all the engineering difficulties. The ships will be all steel and practically all will be welded.

"Others of the 200 ships asked by the President will be built in yards from Portland, Maine, to Orange, Texas, and there will be several yards on the west coast.

"I will be going to the site next Tuesday for a week, will be back here for a time, and will go to stay on Feb. 11. M. I. T. has given me a leave of absence for one year."

Graduate of M. I. T.

Professor Fernstrom graduated from M. I. T. in naval architecture in 1910, and stayed on to teach in the physics department for two years. Then he went out into industry as assistant to the general manager of the Fairbanks Morse Co. at its main plant in Beloit, Wis. Next he went to a plate glass company, where he was superintendent.

During the World War he joined the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, to which he is now returning. One of his jobs was the fitting out of the ordinance and armament of the Battleship Mississippi. Then he went into the plant engineering department, became superintendent of transportation, and after shipbuilding fell off under the disarmament program, was placed in charge of all locomotive and railway car building for the company, completing 10 years' service there.

In 1925 he came back to M. I. T. to go into its economics department, and later became a full professor of Business Management in M. I. T.'s Department of Business and Engineering Administration.

Professor Fernstrom's father, Henning Fernstrom, was one of America's most notable railway engineers. As chief engineer of the New York Central Lines he was in charge of the construction of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City and also of the electrification of the New York Central.

N. E. Governors Put Shoulders To Wheel of Defense and 'Aid'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—New England Governors pledged their support today to Federal officials eager to speed up production of arms and munitions for the national defense program and aid to Britain.

They heard William Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, Secretaries Frank Knox and Henry Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, discuss the needs under the program last night.

Behind closed doors, the Governors were told that the Nation faced a crisis.

Frank Bane, Co-ordinator between State and Federal Governments for the Defense Commission, said after the protracted meeting that Mr. Knudsen and Secretaries Knox and Stimson had told the Governors in substance:

"No one can tell when we will face an extremely acute situation."

The Governors were asked, Mr. Bane said, to "tie State Governments into the over-all national defense effort to as great an extent as possible."

Governors who spoke, he added, said in effect "tell us definitely what you want and we'll do it."

After the conference General Marshall remarked there was "general accord and unanimity."

After the conference, marked by unusual solemnity in contrast to pre-inauguration ceremonies, nearly all of the New England Chief Executives emphasized the "urgency" of the use of every available plant.

With their States supplying about one-seventh of the Nation's entire arms, munitions and allied products for defense and Britain's war needs, several of the Governors discussed plans for measuring the productive capacity of their plants and reporting it to the Defense Commission.

Use of Many Small Plants

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts declared "the country has seriously got to work and prepare itself. Mr. Knudsen and the Secretaries impressed on us their need for the fullest possible co-operation and that they wanted us to help get the fullest production in our states."

Governor Saltonstall remarked that up to September, 1940, Massachusetts had received 17 per cent of the defense contracts awarded in the country and $847,000,000 in contracts up to Dec. 26, 1940, about half of the amount going for Navy ship building at the Boston Navy Yard and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Fore River, Mass.

It was understood the Governor might arrange a conference between Mr. Knudsen and Massachusetts officials who already have surveyed plant capacity in the State.

It was probable that James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries; John Tinsley, Associated Industries, and Powell Cabot, Massachusetts Development Commission, would confer with Mr. Knudsen as soon as an appointment could be arranged.

The Governor said the Bay State would increase its efforts to smaller plants which could handle sub-contracts, and that he would encourage such manufacturers to take defense orders.

One of the chief objectives of defense officials, Mr. Saltonstall added, was to spread defense contracts to smaller manufacturers. As an example he said large contractors should handle about 40 per cent of a job and "farm out" 60 per cent to smaller concerns.

By such a method, he explained, greater utilization would be made of existing plants.

Various Co-operative Efforts

He described the Massachusetts vacant plant situation as "pretty well in hand," remarking that a study begun in May, 1940, gave State officials a good idea of the space vacant and idle and the type of work that could be done there.

Rhode Island's Governor, J. Howard McGrath, meanwhile contemplated weekly surveys of plant space available for subcontracts.

Such information also would be forwarded to Washington to the Defense Commission to permit the farming out of subcontracts in Rhode Island from other sections of the Country.

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont said the conference convinced him Vermont's proposal to survey its productive facilities was "timely and right."

Governor Saltonstall told newspapermen he hoped to see high-ranking naval officials Tuesday about using the Lawley Yards at Fore River, Mass., and facilities at Gloucester, Marblehead, and New Bedford, Mass., for construction of Navy launches and mine sweepers.

Meanwhile Gov. Robert A. Hurley and Connecticut Democrats of the House discussed informally proposals to reopen the Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn., for ship construction.

Governor McGrath also was reported interested in development of Rhode Island's smaller shipyards and held several conferences today on defense subjects which he declined to discuss.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, Maine, undertook, over the week-end to obtain additional Federal funds for training shipyard workers especially in connection with the operation of the new Todd-Bath Yard at South Portland.

McCormack Stand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Massachusetts Democratic leaders solidly supported President Roosevelt today on his appeals for greater aid to Great Britain.

The views of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, and James M. Curley, National Committeeman, were given to Bay State Democrats, following Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's speech criticising the "surrender of congressional authority" in the Lend-Lease bill.

Mr. Kennedy had supported aid to Britain, but attacked other provisions of the pending legislation.

Mr. McCormack declared that "we're helping England to help this Country. It is for our own national defense that England should not be destroyed.

"Germany," he added "is out to dominate the world."

Gov. Leverett Salstontall's stand on the Lend-Lease bill will be made public next Wednesday at a meeting of the Massachusetts Republican Club in Boston, it was learned. His full support of provisions for aiding Britain were assured by previous statements of the Republican Chief Executive and it was probable, informed persons said, that he would support the proposed legislation with fewer restrictions than other Massachusetts members of his party have been demanding.

Capital Talks Inspire Heads Of N. E. States

Continued from Page 1

ing the presidential electors' dinner last night. He has voted three times for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

With the great majority of public leaders in the United States gathered in the capital, there was opportunity for various activities not directly connected with the events of the day. Governor Saltonstall, for example, took advantage of the occasion to ask Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota—Chairman of the Conference of State Governors—to hold that organization's annual meeting in Massachusetts next June.

On the social side of the calendar, the Governors who participated in inauguration ceremonies had a full day yesterday, the Connecticut congressional delegation giving Governor Hurley a luncheon.

Virtually every faction of the State's Democratic Party was represented. Besides Mr. Hurley, guests were former Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Former Assistant Attorney General Brien McMahon, State Democratic Chairman John McCarthy, Adj. Gen. Rex Delacour, Thomas E. Hewes of the Defense Advisory Commission, and Joseph M. Tone of the Labor Department.

One of the chief problems facing Maine's delegation was how to get something to eat during inauguration ceremonies. Several solved the problem with box lunches in the parade.

Governor Sewall of Maine, Senators Wallace H. White, Jr., and Ralph O. Brewster, and representative fellows have proposed for discussion in the Maine delegation that each member specialize in a subject of joint State-Federal interest such as fisheries, defense, Army and Navy problems. The delegation probably will act on the proposal later this week.

Governor Sewall was the guest at a reception yesterday by Representative Margaret C. Smith (R) of Maine, and later at a dinner by Marion E. Martin, of Maine, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Other Bay Staters in Washington were Boston, Police Commissioner, Joseph A. Timilty; Mayor Roger Putnam of Springfield; Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe, Fall River; and John Sargent, Boston insurance man with whom James Roosevelt, another of the President's sons, used to be in business.

About 90 per cent of the Secret Service force maintained by the Department of Justice in New England was called to duty in Washington for the inauguration. Harry L. Barker, supervising agent for the Secret Service, headed the party whose number was not disclosed. It is customary for large squads of Secret Service men to guard the inaugural ceremony, but an unusually large number was reported on duty today in view of the times.

Delaney Paid $6,400 a Year

The annual salaries of Massachusetts officials in the employ of the Work Projects Administration have been made public by the House Appropriations Committee in Washington.

The highest paid official is Denis W. Delaney of Lawrence, State Administrator, who receives $6,400 annually. There are two employees who receive $4,600 a year.

In the $4,200 class there are only two, but there are six officials who receive $4,000 a year. The figure that appears most often is $3,000, with 25 men on the pay roll at that amount.

Davis to Oppose Seaway Project

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will leave for Washington tonight to carry on a fight against the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway Project.

Mr. Davis, who challenges the statement that the project can possibly be completed in time to be of use for national defense, will represent the National St. Lawrence Conference Project, a movement seeking defeat of the seaway plan.

AMOS KEAG SAYS—

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY of New Hampshire

A Community Fund Beneficiary

R. J. Kellar

Scene at Sunnyside Day Nursery, West End, Boston

Charles W. Gillies, a Community Fund volunteer in Braintree, sounds his A chord on the tiny piano at the Nursery on a "Come and See" tour. From left to right, the appreciative quartet: Dorothy Washeba, Marie Morelli, Richardine Snelley and Anna Bellistri.

Contributors To Community Fund Listed

The first list of contributors of $100 or more to the 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign follows:

$10,000—Anonymous.
9,000—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treate Paine, 2nd.
8,000—Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul.
5,425—William A. Coolidge.
5,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams; Charles Hayden Foundation; Mr. and Mrs. G. Peabody Gardner; William Cardinal O'Connell.
4,000—"In Memory of Mrs. Frederic Winthrop."
3,750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson.
3,275—Robert Cutler.
2,875—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hunnewell.
2,800—Dwight P. Robinson, Jr.
2,700—Anonymous.
2,400—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell.
2,000—Walworth Pierce.
1,800—Anonymous.
1,750—"E. T. B."
1,600—Anonymous; Prof. and Mrs. Alfred M. Tozzer.
1,500—Mr. and Mrs. H. LeBaron Sampson.
1,300—Anonymous.
1,100—Anonymous.
1,000—Anonymous; Mrs. Theresa S. Ratshesky, additional (total to date $3,000); Alexander Whiteside.
800—James B. Noyes.
625—Miss Eleanor Sohier.
600—Miss Clara B. Winthrop.
500—"C. R. A."; Mrs. John H. Harwood.
425—Mrs. Joseph M. Herman, additional (total to date $2,425); Mrs. Alexander Whiteside.
400—Miss Rosamond Hunt; Dr. and Mrs. Roger I. Lee.
350—Dr. and Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr.
300—Miss Clara A. Adams; Mrs. Walter M. Austin; Mrs. Anna S. Beebe.
275—Miss Margaret Anthony.
250—Mrs. B. Nason Hamlin; Summit L. Hechat, additional (total to date $2,250); Mr. and Mrs. John R. Post; Brooks Potter.
240—Prof. and Mrs. Ralph Beatley.
200—Prof. Charles T. Copeland; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Dabney; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Higginson; Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman.
175—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Miller.
150—Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereux Barker; Mr. and Mrs. David Gould; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Y. Hackett; Miss Maria D. Hastings, 2nd; Fred Hochberger; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sallinger; Albert Salter; Mrs. Joseph Sargent.
148—Mr. and Mrs. E. Burnley Powell.
125—Mrs. C. H. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. Montague W. W. Prowse.
100—William A. L. Bazeley; Maurice Krasner; Stephen W. Phillips; Robert Pike; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Potter, Jr.; Edward T. Stern; Mr. and Mrs. Winslow L. Webber; Mrs. Samuel White.

Strike Settlement Is Announced By New Haven Papers

NEW HAVEN, Con., Jan. 20 (AP)—Settlement of a compositors' strike that kept the plants of the New Haven Journal-Courier and the New Haven Register idle during part of last week was announced today.

Terms of the settlement, the result of a conference held in New York yesterday, were not announced. A statement in today's Register said, however, that "a complete agrement that was mutually satisfactory was arrived at."

About 100 compositors, members of Typographical Union No. 47, struck Thursday night for higher wages and vacations. Work was resumed at both plants during the week end pending the New York conference.

The Journal-Courier, a morning newspaper, did not publish Friday or Saturday, and the Evening Register missed all editions Friday. John Day Jackson is publisher of the Register and principal owner of the Journal-Courier.

This statement appeared in today's Register:

"The misunderstanding between the Typographical Union and the New Haven newspapers which caused the cessation of work on Friday was settled at a conference in New York yesterday. The conference was attended by Claude M. Baker, National President of the Union, and representatives of the newspapers.

"The parties agreed that the men would continue at work, and a complete agreement that was mutually satisfactory was arrived at."

U. S. Yacht at Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 20 (AP)—The world-cruising American yacht Yankee, with a crew of 18, most of them students, arrived here Jan. 18. The craft left Gloucester, Mass., 15 months ago and has sailed about 20,000 miles.

Maine Faces Financial Issues As Legislature Reassembles

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 20 — With hope of getting committee hearings under way before long, the Maine Legislature reconvenes tomorrow after a three-day recess.

So far the Legislators have been marking time. The new Administration has been getting its feet placed, and the lawmakers have been discussing various problems scheduled to come before the session.

Once definitely down to business, the session is expected to be one of the busiest and most important in years. From all sides it becomes increasingly apparent that not the least of the difficult problems lying immediately ahead is concerned with the finding of additional revenue as justly and equitably as possible.

Maine, so far, has been able to shun new forms of taxation which many States have adopted in the face of additional financial demands from increasing services and programs tying in with the Social Security program but many Legislators realize that this cannot go on and sooner or later they must admit the problem of more revenue and bravely combat it.

School Activities

There are several activities of great importance and interest to the people the expansion of which will necessitate the finding of new revenue. Among them would appear to be the following:

1. Old-age assistance, if the State, in co-operation with the Federal Government commits itself to the expansion of the old-age assistance program to include the 2,600 eligibles now on the waiting list.

2. Highways, if the State is to launch upon the much discussed military highway program as has been given definite consideration by State and WPA officials, and a program of farm-to-market roads as supported by the State Grange.

3. The development of vocational education on a larger scale to meet what officials seem agreed is a definite need in the educational program particularly in the light of an increasing demand for workers skilled in their trade.

These are by no means all of the uses to which more revenue could be put as many of the routine activities of the State, on the basis of past performance, give every indication of needing larger budgets. The State Health and Welfare Department, for instance, will be overdrawn an estimated $400,000 at the close of the fiscal year.

Luxury Taxes

Certain luxury taxes have been advocated and, according to report, the proposal meets with favor among many of the Legislators. A State lottery has been proposed and is expected to evoke considerable debate. Proposals for income and sales taxes are expected and the Grange long has been an advocate of the former. Among the hundreds of bills expected to be dropped into the Legislative hopper this week there probably will be other revenue measures.

Meanwhile, if the nomination of Governor Sewall is confirmed by the Executive Council, Maine will have a woman for State Librarian for the first time in its history. The Governor nominated Miss Theresa C. Stuart, Assistant Librarian the past 13 years, for the $3,700 post.

Curtailment of the powers of the Executive Council continues to be a popular theme at the Legislature. A bill introduced last week would exclude the Council from any hand in the appointment of the chief engineer and the expenditure of funds for highway maintenance or construction. The Council itself agreed to abstain from any part in the routine appointments of the State personnel board when salaries were less or no more than those of the previous employees.

Hart Forecasts Nazi Defeat If Britain Gets Enough U. S. Aid

The author of the following article, well known to two generations of American schoolboys for his simplified textbooks of American history, was for nearly half a century Professor of History at Harvard University until his retirement in 1926. He continues to show a keen interest in world affairs.

By Albert Bushnell Hart

Written for The Associated Press

I think that Germany can be defeated by Great Britain in two years at the most, provided the English can receive a sufficient and continuous supply of the materials of war—a responsibility that rests with the United States.

In fact, I believe that the next four weeks will constitute the acme, the crisis, of the war, because it will be within that period that public opinion must crystallize on President Roosevelt's viewpoint that we must fortify Britain in order to offset ultimate invasion of this country.

The United States is in no danger of invasion so long as Britain stands, and, further, I don't believe there is any likelihood of this country entering the war as long as she keeps Britain supplied with the arms and ships she needs.

But I do say flatly that if it should appear that Britain were to be subjugated, this country would have to send an expeditionary force to Europe. I believe that Germany realizes that, too, and fears the possibility.

As to the two years' time I have set, I don't believe either of the sides at war can hold out any longer than that. Moreover, the odds are decidedly against the Germans because she has no real allies.

Italy has proved a failure—in fact, the amazing thing has been that Germany has so far not raised a real hand to help Italy out. And Japan, despite the apparent bonds of the Rome-Tokyo-Berlin Axis, cannot be considered a potential ally, because Japan knows that if Germany wins, she will eat Japan.

Then, there's always the threat to Germany that rests with Russia—Russia who will never play No. 2 to Germany No. 1. The Russians would never accept a German-dictated peace for Europe, and if it came to an issue over Germany's coveting the oil and the grain of the rich Ukraine, Russia would fight.

I have said before and I say again that Russia always will be a stumblingblock to Germany's aims.

Senator Lodge Saw Taft Inaugurated

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 20

An inauguration ceremony is no novelty to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts.

He was present when President Taft took the oath of office in 1909. Then a small boy, he was a guest of his grandfather, the well-known Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Not until 1925 did Mr. Lodge see another inaugural, that of President Coolidge in 1925, and at that time he was a Washington newspaper correspondent.

The third-term inauguration of President Roosevelt is the second Roosevelt inauguration for Mr. Lodge as a Senator.

Harvard Study Seen as Aid In South America

A study, by a Harvard group, of South American ethnology and archaeology under auspices of the Peabody Museum, may prove of assistance to South American countries in the governing of minority Indian groups, according to a report today by Donald Scott, Director of the Museum.

Since January, 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tschopik, Jr., of the Museum, have been at work in the Aymara Indian village of Chucuito, in the Peruvian Andes, an ancient community which many authorities believe represents remnants of the original Andean culture, and which maintained its own culture in the face of both Inca and Spanish political domination.

"In view of the fact that South American countries are faced with the problem of governing Indian minority groups, it would be useful to discover how and why a particular aboriginal group, namely Aymara, has effectively resisted Spanish culture to the extent that it has," the Museum report said.

The Chucuito study, conducted in a South American sector little known to anthropologists, is the opening investigation in a long-considered plan of the Peabody Museum to enter the field of South American ethnology and archaeology.

War conditions interrupted Harvard archaeological and anthropological studies in the Near East and Tangier last year, but the Peabody Museum carried out field work in the Solomon Islands, Liberia, and the Cameroons, Peru, Panama, Arizona, New Mexico, and Arkansas.

Thousands of new specimens came in to the Museum in a total of 126 lots, from all the continents of the world, according to the report.

Field work included investigation of the Poro, secret society of Northern Liberia; preliminary work in a long-range study of the origins of the "Middle Mississippi" Indian agricultural culture; conclusion of a five-year archaeological study of the Pueblo Indian village, Awatovi, in Arizona, dating back to 600-700 A. D.; and completion of an exceptionally thorough survey of the cultural and racial components on the anthropologically important Pacific Island of Bougainville, largest in the Solomon Island group.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday are as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart in Trinity Church, Copley Square:

If we are looking for something that is comfortable and easy, we are not going to take Christ seriously; and we will not want to understand clearly what the Christian religion really means. Jesus Christ never professed that His religion would be easy.

He told us it would take all the courage that we could possibly have. He promised us only one thing. He promised us victory, and He has never gone back on that promise. Truth will triumph over error, goodness over evil, righteousness over iniquity.

The Rev. William B. Spofford, in the Community Church of Boston, Symphony Hall:

The purpose of Good as revealed by the prophets and supremely by Jesus is the establishment on earth of an order of society in which all men may live the abundant life and in which, with the barriers of caste, class and nationality removed, they will all recognize their common Father and hence their brotherly relationship to each other.

We still have democracy in America—democracy which is a technique for peaceful, orderly change. The way to maintain it is to use it, and to extend it. We must move from where we are—a system wherein an abundance of machines, materials and men nevertheless give the vast majority misery and war—to an order of society that will give to our people security, abundance and peace. The churches, if true to their mission, will be in the forefront in proclaiming this new society.

The Rev. Robert Cummins at the centennial service of the First Universalist Church, Arlington:

The opening words of the American Constitution — "We, the people"—are indicative of a spiritual truth. Christianity was born in an era of Rome's high-riding totalitarianism. To them the individual did not count. The early Christians held firmly to their belief in an ethical monotheism. To them there was neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free. God was the Universal Father, and men were brothers.

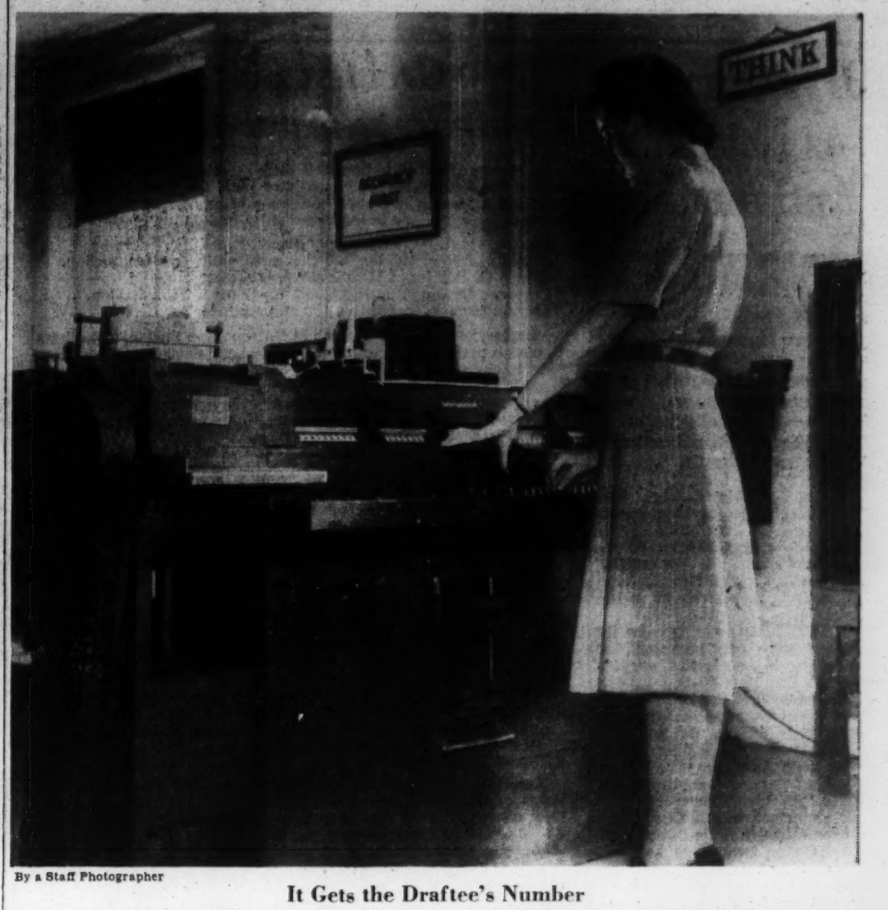
MacDonald Gets Report on Works

Governor Saltonstall has turned over the 53-page report of the Special Legislative Commission investigating the Public Works Department to his recently appointed Commissioner, Herman A. MacDonald, it was disclosed at the State House today.

study the report with State Comptroller Walter S. Morgan. Upon the recommendations of these two men will depend the remedial legislation to be proposed by the Governor, it was reported.

Certain sections of the report dealing with hurricane contracts had previously been turned over to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Draft Boards 'Mechanized'



By a Staff Photographer

It Gets the Draftee's Number

This is the type of machine used by the United States Army to obtain any and all information about its soldiers—and to provide that information almost instantaneously. This mechanical office staff sorts a catalogue system by which the soldiers are classified as to position, training, rank, etc. Miss Jean Cormier is the attendant. The machine is located at the International Business Machines Corporation's Boston office, 573 Boylston Street. Harold E. Pim, Manager of the local office, has made this machine available to local draft boards, determining the draft position of local draftees at the rate of 120 a minute.

Well, Well, the Talent Scouts Haven't Anything on the Army

By the Associated Press

This man's army has changed a heap since 1917—now it has a talent scouting system which leaves little possibility that any light will remain hidden beneath the proverbial bushel.

No longer must the top-kick, addressing the outfit, bawl: "Say, do any of you guys know how to run a truck?" when looking for someone to drive to the depot for a load of supplies.

Instead, the whole story of each man's capabilities is recorded in code on a precisely perforated 8-by-10 inch card. The perforations are so arranged that by inserting a group of selecting needles in a block of cards, every potential truck driver's card can be separated immediately from the others. Or the cards of stone masons, photographers, riggers, mechanics, electricians, or whatever type of skilled worker may be required.

The cards contain detailed information regarding each man's education and training, the occupations in which he may have engaged, his linguistic ability, talent as a public entertainer, preference in sports and hobbies.

Assume that a division suddenly receives a flock of homing pigeons, for use as messengers. Very likely no one at headquarters can tell a homing pigeon from a sea gull. Out come the cards and the selecting needles and, presto, it is discovered that Elmer Whitleberry, buck private in the rear rank, who had clerked in a hardware store, also was a leading member of the East Four Corners Homing Pigeon Club. So Whitleberry becomes a pigeoneer with a chevron to decorate his sleeve.

Proof of the efficacy of the system was furnished recently at First Corps headquarters.

A request was received from Washington for a man who could speak Spanish, not the Spanish of Madrid or Barcelona, but the Spanish of a specific South American republic. The old selecting needles did the trick promptly and a young man soon was enroute to the capital to serve as an orderly to a visiting South American diplomat.

Let us assume that the Commanding General has just learned of the impending visit of Senator Phineas Quibble. Now Senator Quibble has but one known "weakness"—he just dotes on chocolate eclairs. But the regular cooks always worked in lumber camps, dining cars, construction cook shacks or chuck wagons, and while they can do a masterly job with a quarter of beef, chocolate eclairs are to them a mystery as dark as the frosting.

So, pass the cards and the needles, and here he is, Emile Dubonnet, erstwhile pastry cook in Ye Quainte Olde Tarte Shoppe on Ye Quaint Olde Cape Cod, and the day is saved.

The card system has a double-barreled benefit. Not only does it permit each unit to make the best use of its members, but it can, through transfers, prevent one outfit from being overburdened with a certain sort of specialist while another has none. The army has indexed 272 types of military occupational specialists and the list includes such unexpected designations as well driller, master mariner, railway wreckmaster, upholsterer, sound recorder and ship carpenter.

Great Civilian Force Ready To Resist Mock Air Invasion

Ten thousand civilians will stand guard in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Conecticut and New York, east of the Hudson River, tomorrow against an attempted air invasion —a day of practice in regular air defense just as if the nation was actually at war.

"Enemy" (U. S. Army) bombers will fly over the 18,000 square mile area and will be spotted from the ground by the volunteer civilian observers scattered at vantage points.

Defense centers in Boston and New York will rely upon the civilian observers reporting to 700 posts, which in turn will telephone reports to the two headquarters. As the reports come in as to the strength of the "invaders" army officials will use colored markers on maps to indicate the strength, altitude and course of the invading force.

This practice in air defense, the first ever held in the United States, will continue through Thursday. Directors of the defense will send pursuit ships aloft when any three out of four points agree on the direction and force of the bombers.

Pursuit pilots will be kept in touch with the movements of the bombers by ground radio crews. Anti-aircraft detachments will be warned of the position of the pursuit planes to prevent their being mistaken for belliegerent bombers and shot down.

While New England prepared for the air defense tests, other military activities continued at full pace.

Preparations were rushed at Camp Edwards to make everything ready for the 101st Quartermaster Regiment, the 26th division military police and other units which began to arrive today.

In all about 700 men were expected to reach Falmouth and later in the week another 600 are scheduled to come into camp.

By the last of January Camp Edwards will have between 9,000 and 10,000 soldiers. This will be increased during February and March to 18,000 with the arrival of more conscripts and by May the camp will probably have about 26,000 soldiers, according to announcements.

In preparation for these large contingents of troops, civilian laborers restored roads and grounds at the camp after a long battle against mud and puddles following last week's rain.

Working Saturday, Sunday and today, several hundred construction company employees made the roads again passable.

Adults Seek Jobs Limited to Youth

Youths from 17 to 24 may find plenty of work waiting them in the new program of the National Youth Administration, according to Administrator John L. Donovan, Jr., in Boston.

Since his first announcement of the new program hundreds of adults have flooded Mr. Donovan's office. The program is not for adults, Mr. Donovan stressed today.

The NYA pays 30 cents an hour and workers are required to put in 60 hours a month. They are put to work learning trades in the various war industries.

Envoy Pledges Australia's Aid In 'Wide Area'

Hitler with his Nazis is only the "modern phase of an old and recurrent evil"—the effort of barbarism to overwhelm peaceful and peace-loving races, Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, told the Society of Sons of the Revolution at the organization's annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, recently.

"We believe," said Mr. Casey, "that this war is a coldly calculated attempt to overthrow civilization as we have known it—and to substitute a Nazi tyranny under which we—the 'lesser breeds' of the world—will be enslaved physically or economically for the benefit of the 'master race.'"

The "dark ambitions" of Hitler know no bounds, Mr. Casey warned, and the task of thwarting them is a heavy one. "We know where you stand, and we thank God for it. Let us collaborate to the full, each in our own sphere, and so end this awful struggle . . . by the utter defeat of the Nazi power. . ."

Ready to Expand Aid Area

Australia, declared Mr. Casey, "is ready and able to play its part in any extended field of operation if by evil chance this should come about."

Mr. Casey's speech followed the presentation of the Knox Trophies to winners of competitions held by the United States Navy, and the Coast and Feld Artillery of the United States Army.

Gaspar G. Bacon, newly-elected President of the Massachusetts Society was toastmaster, and other speakers were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and William T. Van Alstyne, General President of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution. Among the guests present were: Commander John F. Warris, U. S. N., designated by the Navy Department to receive the Knox Trophy award for heavy cruisers and the accompanying medals.

Officers Elected

At the business meeting preceding the dinner, these officers of the Massachusetts Society were elected: Gaspar G. Bacon, President; Freeman Hinckley, Vice-President; Benjamin H. Tichnor, Second Vice-President; Edward H. Kittredge, Secretary; Wendell R. K. Mick, Treasurer; Frank B. Lawler, Historian; Harold C. Durrell, Registrar; and the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Chaplain.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by George Channing, C. B. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Worcester, in North High School Hall, Salisbury Street, Worcester, at 8:15 p. m.

Evening musicale at the Longy School of Music, Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Tuesday

Meeting of the Chromatic Club of Boston, program by faculty of the Longy School of Music, in the Copley-Plaza, Boston, at 10:30 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Gothic Art" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Weekly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston. G. Lynn Sumner, President of the Advertising Club of New York, will speak on "What Does Copy Need Today?" At the Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society. The Rev. Dr. William Wallace Rose will speak on Franklin: Wisest and Wittiest American," in the Council Chamber, Old State House, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

Meeting of the Boston Browning Society. Henry Harmon Chamberlin, will speak on "Browning and Horace—How Do They Compare?" In the salon, Hotel Vendome, at 3 p. m.

Fourth Subscription Play Opens Tonight—Music and Screen News

Thurber-Nugent Comedy Arriving at the Wilbur

James Thurber's and Elliott Nugent's comedy, "The Male Animal" comes to the Wilbur tonight as the fourth play in the subscription series of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. The play, which is now in its second season, ran for eight months on Broadway last year and recently completed a three months' stay in Chicago.

The cast is headed by Mr. Nugent with Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love in featured roles. Among the other players are Matt Briggs, Ivan Simpson, Julie Stevens, Minna Phillips, Regina Wallace, Don De Fore, Robert Scott, Eulabelle Moore, Richard Beckhard, and John James, Jr.

In the audience at the performance of "Life With Father" at the Civic Repertory tonight will be 500 newspapermen and women from some 70 newspapers of New England, guests of the producer, Oscar Serlin. The company is beginning this evening its seventeenth week in Boston, equaling the long-distance mark of recent years. The performance Saturday night was the 144th.

Katharine Cornell is expected to open her tour in Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" in Detroit the week of Feb. 17, dividing a week between Columbus and Cincinnati, and spending a week in Cleveland. That would bring the company into New York the week of March 10.

Another week has been added to the preliminary tour of "The Talley Method," which departed from the Plymouth Theater over the week end, and the play is now expected to reach New York on Feb. 10. The company is playing this week in Cleveland. The extra week on the road, that of Feb. 3, will be spent in Detroit.

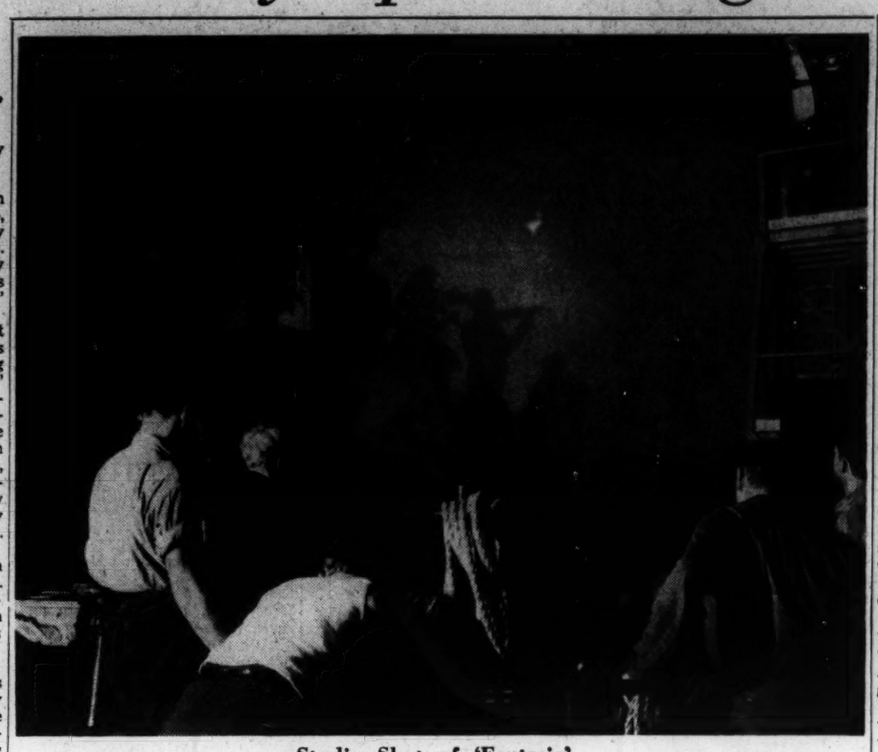
"Tanyard Street," which had been announced to open in New York Wednesday, with a cast headed by Barry Fitzgerld and Margo, has been postponed, Wesley Addy has joined the company.

"Crazy With the Heat," which departed from Boston a week ago, closed in New York Saturday night after a run of only five days. . . . Likewise closing Saturday night were "Keep Your Spangles On" and "Eight O'Clock Tuesday."

It is reported in New York that Beatrice Kaufman and Charles Martin have been busy working over "The White-Haired Boy," which was withdrawn for alterations after a brief try-out in Boston earlier in the season. George Abbott is expected to return from Florida at the end of the month, and he may turn his attention immediately to this or to a new farce, "A Bundle From China," by Arthur Goodman and Gale Nandor.

A Bostonian revue, "Baa-Baa Back Bay," is announced for Feb. 21 and 22 at the Peabody Playhouse by the Players Theater, a group described as all Bostonians by birth or adoption.

The schedule of performances at the New England Repertory Playhouse, 36 Joy Street, for the coming week includes three revivals: "Martine" on Thursday evening, "Diff'rent" on Friday, and "East Lynne" on Saturday.



Studio Shot of 'Fantasia'

Scene during the preparation of Walt Disney's film, coming on Jan. 28 to the Majestic.

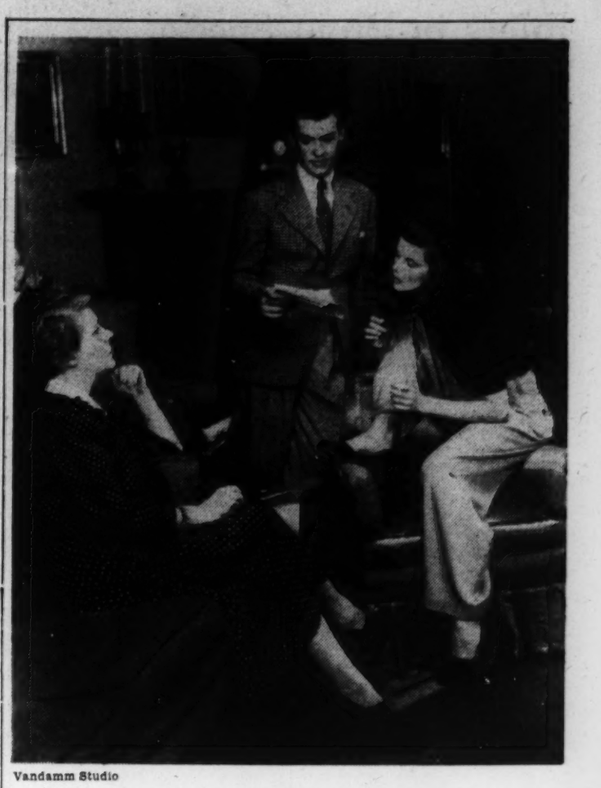
Leginska Pupil In Recital

To hear Ethel Leginska play the piano again, even through the agency of a very young pupil, can only be described as an extraordinary pleasure. Too late to repine at Miss Leginska's abandoning recital honors for the far inferior ones of orchestral conducting, it is in order, nevertheless, to rejoice that her type of playing survives and proves communicable to a child. There must be something in her style of performance not only appropriate to an artist of her particular make-up, but suitable also for anybody else. Were that not so, her playing could hardly be reproduced with such fidelity as it was by Gloria Greene, who presented Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 14, No. 2, Mendelssohn's Fantasie in F sharp minor, Opus 28, and Debussy's "Children's Corner" at Steinert Hall on Saturday afternoon.

If Miss Greene goes about her tasks in the manner of her teacher, that is no disparagement whatever. All pupils do the same who have good instruction, mature students no less than small folk, and artists who work in a master class just like the rest of them. Pianists who used to polish off their schooling with Leschetizky notoriously cultivated the Leschetizky way. Executants of a still earlier date who studied with Liszt went about asserting their understanding of Liszt's methods. Rubinstein and Busoni are other names; and the idea is that these musicians knew their pedagogy, not that those they taught proved mere imitators. For pupils gain their independence in due time. Auer's violin graduates all sounded alike at first. They are individualists now. What matters is that a pupil shall have a foundation on which to build tone, technique, and interpretation.

As for Miss Greene, she plays the piano admirably indeed; but more that that, she entertains an audience, both its youthful and its mature members. Prodigy? No such thing. She has done her lessons well, nothing more. She has practised, and she is early to make perfect.

W. P. T.



Vandamm Studio

Scene in 'The Philadelphia Story'

Viola Roache, Dan Tobin, and Katharine Hepburn in Philip Barry's play returning next Monday to the Colonial.

Holmes in Mexico

Burton Holmes gave the second of his current series of travel talks Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall, with "The Pageant of Mexico" for his subject. The tour was made by motor by way of Virginia, with pauses at the Endless Caverns of Newmarket in the Shenandoah Valley; at San Antonio, the Alamo, and Laredo. In Mexico, much time was spent in Mexico City. Visits were made also to Guadalajara, Guanajunato, Queretero, Amecameca, Taxco, and Acapulco, among others. Mr. Holmes in this talk used for the first time the 16mm natural color film. Many of these pictures were dim and blurred, and the lecturer explained that the projection over the great length of the hall gave difficulty. Next Saturday, "The Republics of South America."

News of the Screen

Brian Aherne has been signed for Paramount's "Skylark," adapted from Samson Raphaelson's play. Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland play the other two leading roles. "Skylark" is scheduled to go into production within a few days under the direction of Mark Sandrich, who is also producing the comedy.

Charles Laughton has been secured by Universal to head the cast of "Almost an Angel," forthcoming Joe Pasternak production. Henry Koster, director of the most recent Deanna Durbin romance ("Spring Parade"), will also direct the new Laughton production. Norman Krasna is preparing the screenplay from an original story by Ladislos Fodor.

Henry Fonda has been chosen for the leading role in "A Yank in the R. A. F." which Twentieth Century-Fox is producing. Formerly entitled, "The Eagle Flies Again," the film will go into production next month.

Jean Renoir, the French producer-director of "Grand Illusion" and other notable films, has joined the forces of Twentieth Century-Fox on a long-term contract.

Beginning on Jan. 24, Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent for Collier's Weekly, will appear on the stage of the Strand Theater, New York, concurrently with the showing of Warners' film, "Christmas Under Fire," in which Mr. Reynolds serves as commentator. "Christmas Under Fire" was brought into the United States last week by Mr. Reynolds on his return from England, where he has spent the past nine months. All revenue from the film will be turned over to the British War Relief, as was done with "London Can Take It," a previous film study of England under fire for which Mr. Reynolds also wrote and spoke the commentary.

Deanna Durbin's next starring film for Universal, after "Nice Girl," now in preparation, will be "Ready for Romance," with Charles Boyer.

Harold Clurman, of the Group Theater, has become an associate producer at Twentieth Century-Fox. Mr. Clurman has been importantly associated with the Group's progress from its early days. He now becomes one of several alumni—Franchot Tone, Clifford Odets, J. Edward Bromberg, John Garfield, Lee J. Cobb, Elia Kazan, and others—who have been called to Hollywood. Since Mr. Clurman has had little experience with motion pictures, he will spend his first few months observing production activities and studying the technique of picture making.

Gladys George and Frank Craven have been cast in important roles in Frank Lloyd's first picture for Universal, "The Lady from Cheyenne," with Loretta Young, Robert Preston, Edward Arnold, Jessie Ralph, and others.

"The Philadelphia Story," which has broken Music Hall box office records for the past five years, began its fourth week Thursday. Approximately half a million people have seen the screen version of the Philip Barry play to date. "All This and Heaven Too," "Pride and Prejudice," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and "Rebecca" are the only other films to be held more than three weeks at the Music Hall. With Katharine Hepburn repeating her stage role, the supporting cast of "The Philadelphia Story" includes Cary Grant, James Stewart, Roland Young, Virginia Weidler, Ruth Hussey, Mary Nash, John Halliday, John Howard, and Henry Daniell.

Films in Prospect

Films announced to open this week in Boston include the following:

Metropolitan — "Victory," with Fredric March and Betty Field; and "Life with Henry," with Jackie Cooper and Leila Ernst. Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Go West," with the Marx Brothers; and "Haunted Honeymoon," with Robert Montgomery, Constance Cummings, and Leslie Banks.

Trans-Lux—"Girl in the News," with Margaret Lockwood, Barry K. Barnes, and Emlyn Williams; and "Revolt of the Zombies," with Dean Jagger and Dorothy Stone. Beginning Wednesday.

'Gone With the Wind' Anew

"Gone With the Wind" is back. David O. Selznick's three-hour-and-45 minute film version of Margaret Mitchell's novel has returned to the State and Orpheum, guaranteed intact except for a reduction in the price. That return in itself is unusual, for though road-show films are later released for showing at reduced prices it is not often that the first reserved-seat exhibition and the later popular priced engagement take place at the same theaters. But "Gone With the Wind" from the beginning has been out of the ordinary both in its length and in the response of the public.

Probably to most observers the first half of the film is the best. Most of those who have read the novel are likely to agree that Sidney Howard, who prepared the screen play, Victor Fleming, who directed, and the long list of players who are to be seen on the screen have captured to a surprising degree both the detail and the mood of Mrs. Mitchell's story. About the comparative merits of individual performances there is likely to be difference of opinion. There generally is in a film dealing with a novel which has achieved such wide popularity and with characters set forth by players to whom so much attention has been directed.

After a year, with all the prominence that the role has bestowed upon her, it is a little difficult to remember that Scarlett O'Hara was the first conspicuous part played by Vivien Leigh on the American screen. She was an admirable choice. So too were the other members of the cast: Clark Gable as Rhett Butler, Olivia de Havilland as Melanie, Leslie Howard as Ashley Wilkes, Thomas Mitchell as Gerald O'Hara, and Hattie McDaniel as Mammy—the players who come most readily to memory in the long list enrolled for the production.

The story, as those who have read the novel or seen the film version will recall, is one of abundant action, not all pleasant, as it proceeds through the years in the South before, during and after the Civil War. In the film as in the novel there is no sparing of detail—the horrors of warfare, the burning of the city, the flight of the refugees, the hunger and privations of Reconstruction days. Through it all runs the narrative of Scarlett O'Hara with her fierce determination to get what she wants regardless of others and her final abandonment by the man she hoped to hold. Technicolor photography provides a handsome background to the events.

In the scale on which it has been done and the attention which it has attracted "Gone With the Wind" belongs among the films which are likely to be remembered.

Landscapes and Marines

A group display of pictures is to be seen at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. On the list of exhibitors are several established artists of this community.

When New Englanders go outdoors they have a choice of subjects including the rolling countryside and the sea. No two painters seem to perceive these familiar views in quite the same way. The marines, for example, of the late Frederick Waugh are more literal than those of the late Charles Woodbury. Colors, brushstrokes, sentiments differ. But pounding surf beating at rough hewn ledges proves a dramatic and challenging subject, and New Englanders never tire of it.

The landscape evinces a quieter response. Mrs. Marian P. Sloane accepts it as a tapestry-like panorama, the details of which are fitted nicely and patiently together. Underlying, however, is a careful plan of action. Charles Curtis Allen has another rhythmic beat, a more hurried stroke. Vladimir Pavlosky shows a deep regard for design. J. Olaf Olson records a view of fishing boats with as few touches of pigment as possible. Other contributors to the exhibition are John P. Benson, John F. Enser, Ogden M. Pleissner, Hal Ross Perrigard, Gladys Brannigan, Alphonse J. Shelton, and H. Dudley Murphy.

D. A.

Concert Calendar

Monday, Jan. 20

First concert of the season by the Zighera Orchestra, Bernard Zighera, conductor. Povla Frijsh, soprano soloist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Tuesday, Jan. 21

Regular Open House Concert at the Longy School of Music. Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Wednesday, Jan. 22

New program by the Trapp Family Singers. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Program for children by 32 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Wheeler Beckett. Sanders Theater, Cambridge at 3.

Concert of piano and vocal music by faculty members of Boston University's college of music. University's Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street at 8:15. Open to the public free of charge.

Friday, Jan. 24

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Stanley Chapple, conducting. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, Jan. 25

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Stanley Chapple, conducting. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Jan. 26

Concert by Mischa Elman, violinist. Leopold Mittman, accompanist. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

D. A.

Stage News

"Out of the Frying Pan," a new comedy by Francis Swann, has been placed in rehearsal by William Deering and Alexander Kirkland and is scheduled to begin its try-out engagement at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, on Tuesday, Feb. 4. The production is under the supervision of Arthur Hopkins, with Mr. Kirkland directing. The New York premiere is expected to take place during the week of Feb. 10 at a theater to be announced.

Random House will soon publish John Van Druten's "Old Acquaintance" and Robert Kesselring's "Arsenic and Old Lace." Both are current New York hits.

Bach Cantata Club

The Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor, gave the first concert of its fourteenth season last night in the Harvard University Memorial Chapel. The program was made up of works by Bach, Mozart, and Reger. The chorus displayed its familiar virtues in Bach's Music for the New Year from Parts V and VI of the "Christmas" Oratorio, the Agnus Dei from Mozart's Coronation Mass and the Offertorium from the Feast of St. John the Baptist, besides the famous "Alleluia," and Reger's Cantata for organ, two violins, and chorus, "Vom Himmel hoch, da komm ich her."

The Trapp Singers

The Trapp Family Singers gave a second concert in Jordan Hall Saturday night, under the direction of Dr. Franz Wasner. Their program consisted of selections from Orlando di Lasso, Byrd, Weelkes, Dowland, Mozart, and Schubert, and English and Austrian folk songs. There was a very large audience, which showed great pleasure in the artistry and the intimate style of the performances. A third concert will be given by these singers Wednesday evening in the same hall.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum School, 230 Fenway—Exhibition of contemporary American paintings.
Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 40 Commonwealth Avenue—One-man show of marine paintings of Elwyn George Gowen.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Winter Sports in New England. Through January.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Prescott Jones.
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Lexington landscapes and other landscapes by Priscilla Holman Lawry. Through Jan. 31.
Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of wood carving of Mary Ogden Abbott. Through Feb. 1.
Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Mary Rumsey; water colors by L. Gerard Paine.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of flowers and birds by Henry H. Brooks. Through Feb. 1.
Holman's Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Etchings of ships and planes by C. J. A. Wilson.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Sculpture by Carl Milles.
Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Drawings of children by Catherine Hedge Hammond. Through Feb. 4.
Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of oils and prints by H. Bernard Robinson. Through Feb. 6.
M. M. Ross Company, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by Arthur Corsini, Otil Phailbrick, and Charles H. Richert. Through Feb. 1.
Symphony Hall—Water colors by Forrest Orr. Through Jan. 24.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Monday, 9-5; Sunday 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls; Astronomy Room.
Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily, except Sundays and holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Miniature Rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. Special Exhibition Galleries (upper). Works of George Wales. Print Galleries, to Feb. 2. Cartoons by David Low. Special Exhibition Galleries (lower), to Feb. 2.

Miss Franken's Play

"Claudia," the John Golden production of Rose Franken's new play, will have its first performance at a matinee in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Jan. 25. The try-out tour will continue through Washington, New Haven, and Princeton, before "Claudia" opens in New York during the week of Feb. 10. The cast now includes Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire, Olga Baclanova, Arnold Korff, Alice Buchanan, John Williams, Frank Tweddell, Audrey Ridgwell, and Adrienne Gessner. Miss Franken is directing the play and Donald Oenslager is designing the scenery.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—First concert of the season by the Zighera Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2, 5:25, 8:35. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Brenda and Cobina. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs." Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Information Please." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—"They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:25. "She Couldn't Say No." Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Modern—"Four Mothers," Claude Raines, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane. Gale Page. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Here Comes the Navy," 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. "Melody and Moonlight," 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 5:35, 8:45.

Scollay—"Four Mothers," Claude Raines, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here Comes the Navy." 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

South Station Theater—"Information Please." "Pete Smith—Humor." "The Trouble With Husbands," enacted by Robert Benchley. "Travel." "John Nesbit Explains the Origin of American Slang," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:20, 4:50, 9.

Telepix—"O. Henry's Prize Short Story," "Information Please." "American Slang." Winter Fun at Lake Placid." "Popular Songs." "Ben Turpin's 'Small Town Idol.'" cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Sensation," featuring John Lodge. 9:38 a. m., 12:20, 3:02, 5:44, 8:25. Hell's Angels." 10:36 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:42, 9:25.

Tremont—"Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 10:35 a. m., 4:45, 8:15. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—"South of Suez," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Little Men." 2 and 6:30.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," 2 and 8.

Regent: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Public Deb. No. 1." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "A Little Bit of Heaven." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser, 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:45, 7:50, 9:55. "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2, 5, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 4:55, 8. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:11, 6:15, 9:25.

Cleveland Circle: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 7:45.

University: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2, 6:10, 9:30. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:05, 9:05. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly. "The Outsider." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3, 9:15. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:14, 9:29. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 2:44, 8:21. "Always a Bride." 1:38, 7:15, 10:15.

Park: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Arise My Love," "World in Flames." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:13, 8:15. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:53, 6:50, 10:02.

Hyde Park: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 3:15, 9:15. "Pride of the Bowery." 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 8:15. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:15, 5:01, 8:11. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.

Mystic: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MasDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:16, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Quarterback." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Orpheum: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Dr. Kildare Comes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Melody Ranch," 1:55, 8. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:38, 9:38.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. "Little Nellie Kelly," 3:17, 9:32.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:40, 8:10. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Valez. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 2:30, 8. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 9:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "I'm Still Alive." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows.

Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy, Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

REVERE—Boulevard: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Arise, My love," "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Dancing on a Dime." 2. Evenings at 6:30.

Davis Square: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Milvyn Douglas. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Girl from God's Country." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "One Crowded Night," Billy Seward. 2:09, 7:54. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 3:30, 9:10.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Manhattan Heartbeat," Robert Sterling and Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Melody and Moonlight." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Power and the Land." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 8:09. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 2:19, 6:40, 9:30.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Seats now selling in advance

FANTASIA

PREMIERE JAN. 28th
MAJESTIC THEATRE
219 Tremont Street—Liberty 7725
All Seats Reserved—2 Shows Daily

KEITH MEMORIAL
GINGER ROGERS 'Kitty Foyle'
CO-FEATURE The SAINT IN PALM SPRINGS GEORGE SANDERS
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LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
Continuous Showings
Come any time up to 9:00 p. m. and see the complete picture
GONE WITH THE WIND
Nothing Cut But the Price
MATS. 40c, EVES. 55c, inc. tax
Mats., children 25c, incl. tax

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Henry Fonda—Dorothy Lamour—Linda Darnell
"CHAD HANNA"
In Technicolor—Also "She Couldn't Say No"

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Anita Davis-Chase Announces
TONIGHT Jordan Hall
ZIGHERA ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
— SOLOIST —
Povla Frijsh SOPRANO
Tickets at Box Office—75c to $2.75

BOSTON (STAGE)

LAST WEEKS
CIVIC Repertory Theatre Phone Com. 4420 Evs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Audience enjoyed it wholeheartedly." —Atkinson, N. Y. Times
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BRy. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"Funniest play you ever saw." —Cue
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"GREAT FUN." —Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-5380
EVGS. 8:40. MATS WED. & SAT. 2:40

"The most absorbing American drama of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
FLIGHT TO THE WEST
A new play by ELMER RICE
GUILD Theatre, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. CO. 5-5229

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINANCE
with Kent Smith Peggy WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—Coleman, Mirror
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars
and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
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UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

"A highly prized playgoing experience." —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Th., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c-$2.20

PAUL MUNI in
'HUDSON'S BAY'
★ PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★ ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Star-Studded Six-Man Field Primed for Fast Mile on Garden Boards Saturday

Milers in Prout Special May Break Boston Record

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is an attractive sports week locally, what with the Bruins and Rangers clashing at the Garden tomorrow night, the professional tennis troupe showing there Thursday and the annual Prout Memorial Games at the same site Saturday. The Prout meet is the second invitation affair of the Boston winter season and as usual will feature a majority of the bigger names in track. In fact, those in charge of arrangements are saying that if fans think the Bruins and pro tennis stars can show them anything, wait until they see the K. of C. mile!

Despite the departure of Glenn Cunningham from the field, this approaching one-mile special should be one of the big races of the current indoor season. Since New England saw them run in the Veterans of Foreign Wars mile here a while back, the headliners have had two added weeks in which to lengthen their strides and cut down their times. Prout officials, therefore, have sound reason to predict a thriller when their six-man field answers the starter's gun Saturday evening.

Field Complete

Even at this early hour, the field is complete with John Munski, Chuck Fenske, Walter Mehl, Luigi Beccali, Gene Venzke and Mel Truett; and if anyone can run his finger down this list today and pick a winner, he is good.

Discussing them in the order named, there first is Munski, who started this campaign in a sensational manner by winning the outdoor Sugar Bowl mile at New Orleans, and the indoor V. F. W. mile here at the Garden. As the boys in the press box like to say, John is the "man to beat" every time he walks to the starting stripe. After a succession of setbacks last winter and the winter before, the Missourian has uncovered a new confidence and a final quarter "kick" that is forcing the rest of the mile crowd to train overtime.

Fenske Ready

Fenske and Mehl were overshadowed on their initial Boston appearance of the winter by Munski's V. F. W. triumph. But the Wisconsin pair was obviously far below top condition that night. Fenske, in particular, did not have his accustomary "kick" in the bell lap. You know, however—after watching him all last winter—that he is due to be heard from at any moment. Chuck should be ready for his first serious mile challenge Saturday.

After being refused entrance in the V. F. W. mile, Luigi Beccali surprised the populance by finishing a strong third behind Greg Rice and Don Lash in the two-mile, and then followed this up with a win in the Metropolitan mile on Saturday. Lack of conditioning kept Luigi out of the pace-setting berth last year, but he is working hard to make this campaign a most successful one. So far he has succeeded.

Venzke, of course, was running with the top flighters when many of the present-day competitors were wearing short pants, but no one dares count him out of the mile picture. Only last Saturday he stepped out and won the Metropolitan 1,000-yard championship, and at the finish had a comfortable lead over Joe Zeitler of Manhattan and Walter Carey of Fordham—a couple of up-and-coming youngsters. There is no telling when the New York A. C. miler will uncork a sprint and breast the tape, as in the V. F. W. mile here a year ago.

Mel Truett, a former Indiana University star, is a comparative stranger to local fans, but nevertheless is a prospective 4:12 miler any time he answers to the gun and cannot be ignored by his better-known Prout rivals.

Sprints . . . Truett now makes his home in Des Moines, Iowa . . . Boston's indoor one-mile board track record is 4m. 10s., held by Glenn Cunningham . . . Joe McCluskey, the long-time plodder from Fordham, who ran away with the recent Metropolitan three-mile crown, returns to the Hub Saturday to battle Greg Rice, Don Lash, Ralph Schwarzkopf and Tommy Deckard in the two-mile . . . McCluskey ran a fair race in the V. F. W. special, when he finished fourth.

Mighty Miler

By Pap'

AP Features

Sports Around the Hub

Three More Signed Contracts

Three more signed 1941 contracts arrived in the Red Sox office at Fenway Park early today, it is announced by Ed Doherty. They belong to Johnny Peacock, reserve catcher; Woody Rich, young right-hand pitcher, and Tom Carey, utility infielder. These signatures swelled the list of satisfied Red Sox to 12, as Manager Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, Jim Tabor, Don Di Maggio, Emerson Dickman, Frankie Pytlak, Skeeter Newsome, Norman Brown and Al Flair signed previously.

With Peacock's contract came a letter, in which he expressed himself as very pleased with the generous salary offer and added that he hoped he would have a grand year behind the plate.

Secretary Phil Troy of the Sox today received a letter from Dom Di Maggio in San Francisco, thanking him for the plane tickets and assuring the local scribes that he will be at the head table Jan. 30 when they hold their annual banquet. The young center fielder, who will be honored by the writers as the outstanding Boston rookie of the 1941 season, will arrive here one week from tomorrow.

Ed Doherty has also received word from Mayor E. A. Smith of Sarasota, Fla., telling of a dinner given to Groundkeeper Roland Robinson. Mayor Smith assures the club that Payne Field is now being repaired and will be in first class shape when the Sox reach their spring training base late next month.

▸ ▸ ▸

Herb Pennock is coming to Boston this week to confer with Cronin and Eddie Collins on the possibility of placing a Red Sox farm in the new California State League. The West coast is rich with baseball talent and the Sox are not anxious to let rival big league teams monopolize that territory. Cronin, incidentally, will remain here for the annual baseball writers' dinner at the Copley-Plaza Jan. 30, will attend the New York scribes' banquet Feb. 2, and then will go direct to Hot Springs, Va., for some preliminary training.

▸ ▸ ▸

Dartmouth is off to another racing start in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and once again the chief reason is Gus Broberg, the Green's high-scoring forward. Broberg, who holds the league record for tallies in a single season, sank 39 points while his team was winning its first three starts this winter. As long as Gus is rushing up and down the floor, the Indians will never be out of the race.

▸ ▸ ▸

It is interesting to note that in 1913, when Big Bill Tilden played his first national mixed doubles tennis championship with Mary K. Browne, Don Budge had not been born. Big Bill has outlasted Babe Ruth, Walter Hagen and other headliners of his era, as he will prove at the Garden Thursday evening when he plays an active role in the only local 1941 showing of the professional tennis troupe. Tilden is making this tour in his own automobile. Other stars featured are Alice Marble and Mary Hardwick.

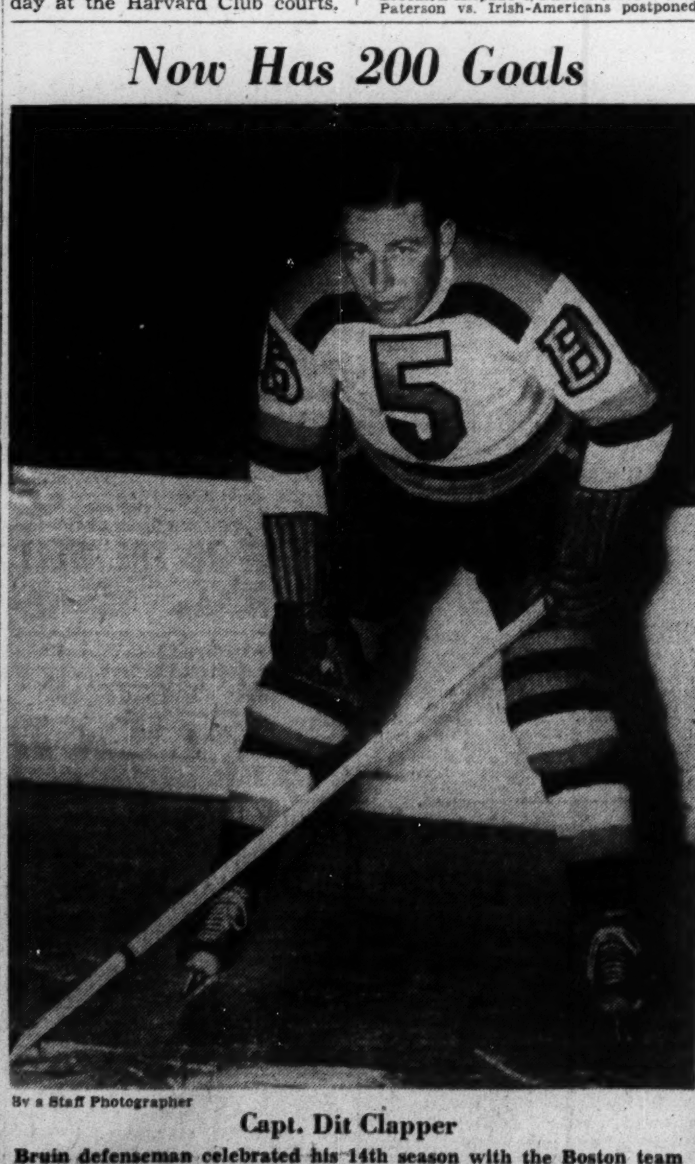
▸ ▸ ▸

Shorts . . . Northeastern University holds its fourteenth annual interscholastic track meet Saturday afternoon at the Garden, prior to the Prout Games . . Have you noticed the apparent absence of big league holdouts this winter? Or is it still too early? . . . Lexington and Hudson were tied at the top of the Eastern Massachusetts League, and Needham stood alone at the head of the Bay State League after Saturday's high school hockey contests . . . Rick Ferrell, veteran American League catcher, recently married Ruth Wilson at Arlington, Va.

▸ ▸ ▸

Honors continue for the numerous Boston College football heroes . . . Lou Montgomery will be given a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Westminster tomorrow evening . . . Nashua (N. H.) citizens honored Butch Kissell and Bob Jauron of the Eagles yesterday in the senior high school audotorium . . . The New York University relay quartet, which did 3m. 22.8s. for the mile in the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet here, and 3m. 22.8s. in the Metropolitan A. A. U. fixture in the New York Coliseum last Saturday, comes back this week to race Holy Cross in the Prout Games . . . The Massachusetts women's squash racquets tourney was under way early today at the Harvard Club courts.

Now Has 200 Goals



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Dit Clapper

Bruin defenseman celebrated his 14th season with the Boston team in Toronto Saturday night when he scored the only goal of the game and brought his personal total of goals in major league hockey to 200.

Fitchburg Girl Is Triple Winner In Ice Skating Meet

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—With more than 100 racers participating, 23-year-old Carmelita Landry, of Fitchburg, successfully defended her New England women's speed skating championship yesterday and Leo Lavalley, of Pawtucket, R. I., regained the men's title that he first held two years ago.

More than 5,000 persons watched the racing on Mirror Lake, with 78 starters in the men's events and 46 in the women's. While the races were run off in freezing temperature, the soft ice slowed the times. The meet was sanctioned by the New England and National Skating Associations.

Miss Landry swept all three speed races in the women's division —220 and 440 yards and half-mile—to win the title decisively. Beatrice Amann, 20, of Meriden, Conn., was runner-up finishing second to the Fitchburg girl in all three events. Helen Clark, 19, of Stamford, Conn., was third.

Lavalley won the 220 and 440 yards handily, but finished second in the half-mile to Joe Fullon, of Norwalk, Conn., who was runner-up for the title. Earl Bloom of Providence, R. I., was third.

Miss Landry's times were 22.9 seconds for the 220, 43.4 for the 440 and 1m. 30.3s. for the half-mile. Lavalley was clocked in 19.1 in the 220, 38.3 in the 440 and 1m. 23.8s. in the half-mile.

American League Soccer
By the Associated Press

Baltimore S. C. 2, New York Amer. 0.
St. Mary's Celtic 3, Philadelphia German-Americans 2.
Brooklyn Hispano 4, Phila. Passon 4 (tie).
Paterson vs. Irish-Americans postponed.

Bruins Playing Best Hockey In Major League at Present

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is not so much hue and cry about "What's the matter with the Bruins?" this morning. They visited the hostile rinks of Toronto and Chicago over the week end sporting a stretch of nine games without defeat and emerged with the list increased to 11.

Since Dec. 21, when the Bruins were topped by Canadiens 3-1 at Montreal, they have won five and tied six. That is the best record any team in the league can show since Toronto slowed down after its brilliant start. Such a stretch of games gave the Bruins 16 points out of a possible 22 and there is nothing much wrong with a club that can do that.

On this most recent road trip the locals tied Rangers in New York last Thursday, 2 to 2, defeated Toronto, 1-0, Saturday night in Toronto, and left Chicago today with a 4-4 overtime tie. That meant four out of a possible six points and according to reports the Bruins might easily have won the Ranger and Chicago games for a perfect record.

Tomorrow night the B's play their first home game in more than a week against their favorite rival, Rangers. The Stanley Cup holders have not been too good this season and seemingly never have recovered from the early injuries to Capt. Art Coulter. He is back in the game but has not regained his defensive usefulness as yet.

There may be one change in the local line-up tomorrow night. Woody Dumart aggravated an old knee weakness in the game against Chicago last night and has been put on the doubtful list as a starter for this game. His place was taken by Art Jackson last night and he banged in two goals.

It seems too bad that Capt. Dit Clapper had to score his 200th major league goal on foreign ice, but none could begrudge the genial defenseman since it was the only goal of the game and defeated the league leading Maple Leafs on Toronto ice, and that is practically Dit's home town and there undoubtedly were several personal friends and admirers there to share his joy.

According to the National Hockey League statistics Clapper now has 200 goals and 156 assists, all scored for the Bruins. This is the 14th season in the league for Clapper and all 14 have been right here in Boston. He played only one year of minor league hockey before coming to the majors. That year was with the Boston Tigers and he scored six goals and one assist.

Many of Clapper's goals, in fact most of his total were scored while he patrolled the right wing. Only in the past few seasons has he gone back to defense and he has since maintained a fair scoring average on break-aways and power plays.

The goal Saturday was his fourth of the present season. He began this term with a total of 196 goals and 156 assists and is topped in total points by only three active players in the league, Charley Conacher, Harvey Jackson and Hooley Smith, all with Americans now. Conacher and Smith have moved back to defense most of the time like Clapper. Jackson and Smith started this season with 198 goals each and are 200-goal members now or will be shortly. Conacher had 218 at the finish of last season.

The yearly record of Clapper as a major leaguer:

	Goals	Assists
1927-28	4	1
1928-29	9	2
1929-30	41	20
1930-31	22	8
1931-32	17	22
1932-33	14	14
1933-34	10	12
1934-35	21	16
1935-36	12	13
1936-37	17	8
1937-38	6	9
1938-39	13	13
1939-40	10	18
1940-41	4	9
	200	165

Shuffle-Board

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—The National shuffle-board tourney—rained out three days—was postponed until today when semifinals and finals are scheduled.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Gls	Fls	Points For	Points Agst
Dartmouth	3	0	54	22	130	103
Cornell	3	1	56	49	161	107
Columbia	1	1	23	16	62	76
Harvard	0	1	11	9	31	34
Yale	0	2	24	15	63	79
Pennsylvania	0	2	20	22	62	111
Princeton	0	0	..	..	..	..

Last Week's Results

Dartmouth 60, Pennsylvania 38.
Cornell 38, Columbia 22.
Columbia 40, Yale 38.
Dartmouth 36, Cornell 33.

This Week's Games

Wednesday—Pennsylvania at Yale.
Friday—Yale at Cornell.

Individual Scoring

Name, College	Games	Gls	Fls	Pts
J. Bennett, Cornell	4	19	11	49
Broberg, Dartmouth	3	17	5	39
Olsen, Dartmouth	3	12	6	30
Dunbar, Cornell	4	10	7	27
Hunter, Cornell	4	6	15	27
Stewart, Cornell	4	10	6	26
Munroe, Dartmouth	3	9	7	25
Jolly, Cornell	4	9	5	23
Hasslinger, Col.	2	8	5	21
Zilly, Yale	2	7	4	18
Cobb, Yale	2	5	6	16
Pearson, Dartmouth	3	6	1	13
Levinson, Penn.	2	6	1	13
Parmer, Dartmouth	3	5	2	12
Cerrone, Columbia	2	4	2	10
Romano, Harvard	1	3	4	10
Hahn, Penn.	2	3	4	10
Soleliac, Penn.	2	3	4	10
Viguers, Penn.	2	4	2	10

Sports Mirror
By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Parker Hall, Cleveland back, named as National Football League's most valuable player for 1939 season.

Dartmouth Grid Team Will Open With Crusaders

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dartmouth's football forces will break sharply with tradition in the fall of 1942, opening the season with rugged Holy Cross instead of the usual "breather," according to schedules for this year and next announced by the Athletic Council.

It will be the first time in history that Dartmouth has opened its season with a major game and the first time since 1936 it has met the Crusaders on the gridiron. Holy Cross won the last engagement, 7-0, when the great Bill Osmanski, then a sophomore, intercepted a Dartmouth pass and raced 70 yards for a score.

This fall's schedule opens with two customary breathers, although one of them, mighty little Norwich, which is loaded with talent, may provide an upset in returning to the list of Indian rivals after a four-year lapse.

The complete schedules:

1941—Sept. 27, Norwich; Oct. 4, Amherst; 11, Colgate; 19, Harvard at Boston; 25, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; Nov. 1, William and Mary; 8, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 15, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 22, Georgia at Athens, Ga.

1942—Sept. 26, Holy Cross; Oct. 3, Miami (Ohio) University; 10, Colgate; 17, Harvard at Boston; 24, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 31, William and Mary; Nov. 7, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 14, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 21, Columbia at New York.

N. E. College Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston College	4	0	45	10	1.000
Colby	2	0	16	2	1.000
Boston University	3	1	27	19	.750
Northeastern	2	1	28	13	.667
New Hampshire	2	3	17	28	.400
Middlebury	1	2	5	15	.333
Bowdoin	0	2	3	15	.000
M. I. T.	0	5	6	45	.000

Schedule This Week

Tuesday: Boston College at New Hampshire
Wednesday: M. I. T. at New Hampshire

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	W	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
Dartmouth	2	0	108	42
Yale	1	0	66	9
Harvard	1	0	45	30
Princeton	0	0	0	0
Navy	0	0	0	0
Penn	0	2	25	125
Columbia	0	2	56	94

Results Jan. 18

Dartmouth 49, Columbia 26.
Yale 66, Penn 9.

College Fencing
By the Associated Press

Cornell 5, Army 4.
Seton Hall 19, Temple 2.
Yale 15, Pennsylvania 12.

College Polo
By the Associated Press

Yale 17, Giant Valley Club (Hamden, Conn.) 8.
Army 11, Norwich 4.

College Rifle
By the Associated Press

Navy 1,382, West Virginia 1,311.
Yale 1,334, Coast Guard Academy 1,305.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 21
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, Jan. 21

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio; Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March; "Symphonic Moments"; Lecture in Hungarian. HAT4, 9:12meg., 32.8m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Leslie Howard; "Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—A Report in English. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m. DJC, 6.02meg. 49m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Olympics Return to Boston For Two Games on Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As midyear examinations subdue college hockey on the sports page this week, amateur hockey interest is centered on the Boston Olympics, who are now in the midst of a five-game road trip and who will return to the Garden for games Friday and Sunday with River Vale and Atlantic City, respectively.

Today the Olympics were in New York, resting after their exertion of having played three games in the past three days. They dropped the first two—to Washington 4-2 and to Atlantic City 4-1—before edging New York Rovers 5-4 at Madison Square Garden yesterday.

Tomorrow night they return to Washington to face the Eagles once again, and Wednesday evening they will conclude their trip by playing the Orioles in Baltimore. In both of these games it is likely that the 'Pics will find themselves shorthanded, for it is doubtful whether Paul Guibord, Frankie Spain, Bob Jeremiah, or Danny Sullivan will be able to get down.

Polich Out

In addition, the Olympics will also be without the services of their goalie, Vic Polich, who was injured in the face in Atlantic City. Tom Moon, former Olympics' goalie, who was called down to New York yesterday where he turned in a very creditable game, does not yet know whether he can make either game away this week. If he cannot go, Manager Howie McHugh will again fill the breach.

Howie, a former Dartmouth hockey captain and goalie, donned the pads in Atlantic City when Polich was injured and was unbeatable for the one period he played—and he accomplished that feat despite borrowed equipment. Howie's entrance into the game, incidentally, is almost a story in itself.

Offered Services

It has been some years now since McHugh has tended goal regularly, seven to be exact. He has on occasion filled in at practice, but his days of serious goaltending, he thought, were ended. When Polich could not continue the game, though, Howie offered his services.

It took about a half an hour to dig up equipment for him. The only thing he used of Polich's were his pads. He wore a battered blue sweatshirt and scarlet pants and stockings in contrast to the regular white jersey and blue pants the Olympics wear. His skates were too small and had no edge.

He made his way up the ice to the net in a sort of shuffle. When he reached the cage he almost lost his balance. The crowd began to jeer. Someone even threw a chair from the rinkside into the net for him to sit on.

Made 14 Saves

Howie paid no attention to the crowd, but began to try his hand at stopping the shots of his teammates. On those he had, little success, and the crowd had more to poke fun at. Finally the game started, and Goalie McHugh soon turned aside the first shot nicely. The crowd gave a little cheer. A minute later he came up with a split save. More cheers. About 30 minutes later Howie had made 14 saves without a mistake and he left the ice the hero of the game.

It is possible that Howie will be in the net again tomorrow night, but only if Moon cannot make it. Players who will definitely be available to Coach Hago Harrington include Ty Andersen, Cliff Thompson, Al Yourkewicz, Eddie Barry, Jack Costello, Gerry Desrosiers, Junie Stubbs, Johnny Fitzgerald, Mid Belland, Ernie Garron, and Ray McCarthy.

The Washington, Atlantic City, and New York rinks, incidentally, offer interesting comparisons. The Washington rink is like those in small Canadian towns such as Sherbrooke and Shawinigan Falls, which were members of the Provincial League. It seats only 4,500, and is without seats one whole side. In Atlantic City the rink is in the Auditorium — a building large enough in which to put a polo field. Persons who sit in the first row of the balcony are at least 75 yards from the playing surface, and the game seems like some fast-moving puppet show. Madison Square Garden, of course, resembles Boston Garden.

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As far as collegiate hockey is concerned, Boston College is taking determined strides toward the eastern championship. The Eagles' impressive record shows eight victories and only one defeat—to Yale in their opening game. Their latest achievement was skating to an 8-3 victory over Dartmouth Friday. In the New England Intercollegiate League, the Eagles hold first place with four victories and no defeats.

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There will be just one college game in Boston this week. Tomorrow evening B. C. will play New Hampshire at the Arena, while on Thursday M. I. T. will play at New Hampshire. Both games will count in the league standing, and the Durham Wildcats should win one and lose one. You may have one guess as to which game they will lose.

College Swimming
By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 49, Columbia 26.
Michigan 48, New York A. C. 36.
Rutgers 45, Franklin and Marshall 30.
Rochester 66, Niagara 8.
Springfield 38, Williams 37.
Wesleyan 55, Worcester P. I. 20.
Yale 66, Pennsylvaina 9.
Temple 48, Gettysburg 18.
Navy 64, Virginia 11.
Amherst 38, Army 37.
Rider 38, Cornell 37.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	**Jan Peerce, tenor**	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45	Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"University Life"	"Yester-Thoughts": organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror: speaker
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rend'zvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Com. Fund speaker
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe de Leon's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	**Inaugural Ad. Reactions**	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	The Quintones
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	Fields & Hall: W'dy	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	Guthrie: or.; News	"True or False"	**prano; symphonic orch.**	Ed Mayehoff: orchestra	Studio Program
9:00	**Theater: Merle**	**Celebration Commemo-**	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	**Listeners' Theater: 'Man-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Oberon and Gene**	**rating the Inaugura-**	program	**hattan Fairy Tale'**	cal Album"
9:30	**Autry in "Cowboy**	**tion of President**	"Show Boat": vocalists	**"Can You Top This"**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**and the Lady"**	**Roosevelt**	Bob Trendler's Orch.	**"Can You Top This"**	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Lullaby Lady	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	chestra	Two Men and a Girl	Vocalists	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	**National Radio Forum**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World	**National Radio Forum**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	News; Masterworks	Dave Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Recorded Inaugural	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	of Music: record-	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Recorded Inaugural	Day's End
11:45	ings	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Recorded Inaugural	Five Star News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	....
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	....
7:30	Music; news	Talk; Musical Clock	"George and Dixie," songs	News Service	....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	....
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans.	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Decorating talks	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"The Drama of Food"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	**the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft": organ	Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town": sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Hank Lawson's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio talk
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	Talk, music	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	WPA speaker
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Music	"David Harum": sketch	"Words and Music"	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; music; Georgia	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural Talk	Marion Elliott, vocalist
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Com. Fund talk; music	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	BBC News from London	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Carnival": music	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills: house-	School of the Air	Marion Elliott, songs
1:45	"Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Micha Barr's Ensemble	"Songs of Old"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum: recordings	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"The Mikado"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Piano soloist	Sports and music
3:15	E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	Sports and music
3:45	"Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"America Skates"	"Stella Dallas"	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror: talk
5:15	The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker, story	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	"Shall We Waltz"	**Talk, Rep. Fish, N. Y.**	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Fred Socarras' Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	Russian Choir
8:15	Heirs": drama	Quiz; soloists	vocalists	Network program	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Waltz Time"
9:00	"We, the People":	"Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum":	**"Fibber McGee and**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	**Molly": music**	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	**Bob Hope Variety Show;**	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15	**"Invitation to**	Gordon Jenkins's Orch.	**guests; orchestra**	Rangers game	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	**Learning"**	**Meet Edward Weeks;**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	**News of the World**	**Walter Edmonds**	house": comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	J. B. Priestley	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news; weather	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Day's End
11:45	Dance orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Five Star News

Examinations Cause Sharp Drop in Number of College Court Games Scheduled

Few Changes in Standings Expected Before February

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—An annoying part of the college basketball season is the interruptions.

Starting early in December, the campaign is just getting up speed when it runs into the Christmas holidays. Then when the conference and league struggles are beginning to get hot in mid-January, examination time comes along. This means another period when comparatively few games are played and it means a lot more to teams whose stars become ineligible as a result.

So far this month there have been enough games in the major college circuits to weed out the weakest teams and in some cases to reveal undisputed leaders. But there's a sharp drop in the number of games scheduled this week and next, when examinations are being held, and few, if any, changes are likely before Feb. 1.

Ins and Outs

The ins and outs in various major conferences at present are:

Ins—Eastern League, Dartmouth with three straight victories; Big Ten, Ohio State and Indiana both undefeated; Big Six, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Kansas State tied for first; Missouri Valley, Oklahoma Aggies and Creighton; Southwest Conference, Arkansas; Big Seven, Denver and Utah; Pacific Coast, northern division, Washington; southern division, Stanford; Southern, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Richmond unbeaten; Southeastern, Georgia Tech, Auburn and Florida.

Outs—Big Ten, Michigan and Northwestern; Missouri Valley, St. Louis; Southwest, Texas Aggies and Texas Christian; Pacific Coast, northern, Idaho; Southern Conference, Maryland, Davidson, Clemson.

Besides these leaders there are such standout "independents" as Rhode Island State, Seton Hall, Baltimore and Toledo, all unbeaten; Long Island, Villanova, Georgetown, Duquesne, one-game losers; and a flock of others in the East and Mid-West that look just about as strong.

Week's Program

Looking over this week's program by sections:

East—Safely at the top of the league heap after Saturday's 36-33 victory over Cornell, Dartmouth is idle this week. Cornell plays Yale Saturday after the Elis and Pennsylvania meet in a last-place battle Wednesday. Penn plays Army in a non-conference tilt Saturday.

Among the independents, major clashes are Duquesne-De Paul, Notre Dame-Syracuse, and the La Salle-Canisius and Niagara-St. Bonaventure double-header at Buffalo tonight; George Washington-Army and Georgetown-Navy Wednesday; Villanova-George Washington Thursday and North Carolina-Navy Saturday.

South—Since titles in both the Southern and Southeastern Conferences are decided in late-season tournament play, there's comparatively little interest in the early-season races, which still are wide open. Georgia Tech's surprising sophomore-laden team, unbeaten so far this season, has the big job in the Southeastern circuit this week. The Engineers meet Kentucky's two-time champions, who took a trimming from Tennessee last week, play Clemson in an inter-loop game and then encounter Tulane, a "dark horse" contender. North Carolina, 1940 Southern winner, plays North Carolina State and Maryland. Washington and Lee, tied with Duke and William and Mary close behind the unbeaten conference leaders, plays Virginia Tech Saturday.

Light Schedule

Big Ten—The big game on a light schedule sends Ohio State's conference leaders against Wisconsin, winner of three out of four, on Saturday. Tonight's pairings are Northwestern - Iowa, Wisconsin-Chicago, and Minnesota-Michigan. On Saturday Michigan visits Northwestern. There's not much chance of a change here.

Important Mid-Western "independent" games are Dayton-Bradley Tuesday and Toledo-Bradley and Michigan State-Notre Dame Saturday.

Big Six—The first-place tie is due to be broken when Kansas plays Kansas State at Manhattan. Kansas State, as the home team, figures to be the winner, although it hasn't beaten the Jayhawkers since the 1928-29 season. Missouri's tourists visit Nebraska tonight and Oklahoma Friday, while Nebraska plays at Iowa State Saturday.

Missouri Valley—No conference games are listed and the only outside tilt sends St. Benedict's against Washburn Friday.

Second-Place Tie

Southwest Conference—Rice and Southern Methodist, in a second-place tie with Baylor and far behind the high-scoring Arkansas team, meet Tuesday after Rice visits Texas Christian tonight. Baylor meets Texas A. and M. Saturday.

Big Seven—It's anyone's race so far with the home teams having a big edge in the games played. Denver and Utah, unbeaten so far in conference play, clash at Salt Lake Saturday.

Pacific Coast—Oregon carries the heavy schedule in the northern division with two games against Washington State and two against Idaho. Washington, the leader, plays Friday and Saturday against Oregon State, last year's division winner and current runner-up. Stanford, leading in the southern section after beating Southern California twice, has a single game against California, which split even with U. C. L. A. last week.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 18

Creighton 45, Tulsa 29.
Panzer 59, Upsala 39.
Muhlenberg 62, Lebanon Valley 47.
Carleton 37, Cornell (Ia.) 35.
Coe College 30, Ripon College 29.
St. Joseph's 36, Carroll College 34.
Monmouth College 35, Lawrence 29.
Morningside 44, North Dakota 30.
Hamline 44, Concordia (Moorhead) 27.
Westminster 44, Wash. and Jefferson 37.
Rider Col. 51, St. Francis (Brooklyn) 47.
Newark Univ. 39, Newark Col. of Eng. 35.
Earlham 36, Anderson 34.
Butler 38, DePauw 34.
Lafayette 37, Rutgers 34
Swarthmore 58, Hartwick 26.
Canisius 51, Youngstown 47.
St. Johns 51, Fordham 46.
Iowa State 40, Missouri 37.
Western Ky. St. T. 38, Murray St. Col. 34.
Carthage (Ill.) Col. 42, So. Illinois St. 41.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 50, Mo. Mines 40.
Washington Univ. 46, St. Louis Univ. 20.
Minnesota 35, Chicago 24.
Wooster 53, Kent State 39.
Allegheny 66, Hiram 28.
Bowling Green 38, Marietta 32.
Wilmington 47, Morehead (Ky.) St. T. 39.
Ohio University 65, Ohio Wesleyan 47.
Akron U. 70, Western Reserve 24.
Bluffton 41, Tri-State (Angola, Ind.) 32.
Oberlin 44, Otterbein 41 (overtime).
Penn A. C. 56, Moravian 49.
Albright 52, Ursinus 26.
Illinois 41, Northwestern 41 (overtime).
Indiana Central 51, Manchester 42.
Wabash 38, Franklin 33.
Ball State 63, Western (Mich.) 31.
Textile 39, King's College 38.
Central (Mich.) St. 37, Michigan Tech 17.
Wisconsin 40, Michigan 30.
Michigan State 44, West Virginia 35.
Ohio State 44, Duquesne 33.
Mercer 57, Presbyterian 48.
Arkansas 58, Texas A & M 36.
Duke 45, Clemson 42.
New York U. 53, North Carolina 49.
Worcester Tech 56, Trinity 38.
Norwich 54, St. Michaels 51.
New Hampshire 52, Tufts 34.
Columbia 40, Yale 38 (overtime).
North Carolina State 74, Howard 49.
Notre Dame 53, Pennsylvania 37.
Susquehanna 51, Elizabethtown 42.
Alma 48, Michigan Normal 43.
Amherst 41, Union 38.
University of Rochester 33, Syracuse 32.
Dartmouth 36, Cornell 33.
Georgia Tech 55, Vanderbilt 48.
The Citadel 46, Wofford 41.
Tennessee 32, Kentucky 22.
Tulane 32, Mississippi 27.
Vermont 25, Middlebury 24.
Green Mountain Junior College 42, Vermont Freshmen 31.
Penn State 23, Navy 20.
Wesleyan 45, Mass. State 41.
Army 30, Brown 19.
Boston University 45, Williams 40.
Loyola (Baltimore) 53, Catholic U. 28.
Bridgewater 26, Hampden-Sydney 23.
Virginia 37, Washington and Lee 28.
Frostburg 60, Shepherd 32.
Stetson 43, Florida Southern 38.
Auburn 46, Spring Hill 34.
Coast Guard Academy 41, Assumption College 33.
Texas 43, Texas Christian 39.
Fort Hays 51, Southwestern (Kan.) 41.
Northwestern (Okla) State 34, Southwestern (Okla) State 15.
Southwestern (Okla.) State 24, Northeastern (Okla.) State 20.
Phillips U. 30, Oklahoma City U. 27.
Washington College 40, Penn Military 27
Drake 52, Grinnell 34.
Waynesburg 50, Geneva 49.
Brooklyn College 38, Manhattan 31.
Greeley State 37, Colorado College 32.
Utah 39, Colorado State 25.
Colorado 34, Brigham Young 31.
Colorado Mines 46, Western State 42.
Illinois Wesleyan 37, Lake Forest 33.
Montana St. 44, Idaho Southern Br. 34.
Arizona 46, New Mexico Aggies 37.
Washington State 24, Idaho 23.
Washington 39, Montana 31.
Stanford 39, Southern California 34.
U. C. L. A. 35, California 33.
Eastern Washington College 48, Western Washington College 39.
Wichita Univ. 47, Friends Univ. 39.
Pomona Col. 55, Calif. Inst. of Tech. 45.
Ithaca Col. 45, Niagara Univ. of Rochester 30
Rhode Island State 79, Connecticut 61.

Bobby Riggs Bows To Frankie Kovacs

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago ran into something of a tennis maestro in the Florida state tennis tournament yesterday and lost 5—7, 6—1, 3—6, to Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., in a quarter-final match.

It was the second time in two consecutive tourneys that Riggs has lost to a player ranked lower nationally than himself. Last week at Tampa he dropped out at the hands of little Eddie Alloo of Rollins College.

Thus Kovacs, who meets Jack Kramer in a semifinal match, set himself up to cause somebody a lot of trouble this September in the National singles at Forest Hills.

Mary Keller of New York City ousted the little but powerful Pauline Betz of Rollins College, from the Florida State tennis tournament yesterady, providing the tourney's first big upset.

Miss Betz was injured during a basketball game Saturday and—after winning the first set of the match 6—1 three days ago before rains stopped play—dropped the next two yesterday, 6—2, 6—2.

Rollins Coach Gordon Apgar wanted Pauline to default but she limped out regardless.

Mrs. Keller gained the semi-final round where she meets Doris Hart of Miami who toppled Eunice Dean 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Dorothy Bundy, seeded second, gained a semi-final berth by drawing a bye in the first round, then a default from Betty Morris.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Minnesota 7, Michigan 2.
Hamilton 4, Middlebury 3 (overtime).
Yale 3, St. Nicholas 3 (overtime tie).
Army 8, Cornell 4.
Dartmouth Freshmen 10, Exeter 0.

Macdonald Smith still clings to the knicker costume in playing golf.

Officially Accepts New Job

Wide World

Signs One-Year Contract With Buckeyes

COLUMBUS, Ohio—L. W. St. John, director of athletics at Ohio State University (left), and Jack Stephenson, captain of the eleven, with Paul Brown, new mentor (right). Brown, of Massillon High School, where his football teams won national recognition, succeeds Francis Schmidt to the coaching job. Schmidt resigned Dec. 16.

Six Players Unbeaten In World Tourney

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The second week of the month-long round-robin battle for the world's three-cushion billiards title began today with six of the 18 players undefeated and tied for first place.

Three of the six leaders—Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, Allen Hall, Chicago, and Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.—risk their perfect records today. The other three—Welker Cochran, San Francisco; Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, and Art Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis.—are idle until tomorrow.

None of the leaders played Sunday. Jake Schaefer of Cleveland added his second victory in three starts with a 50-to-41 decision over Crane in 53 innings.

Tiff Denton, Kansas City, defeated Kenney, 50 to 41; Moriarty downed Peterson, 50 to 43; Lewin upset Art Rubin, New York, 50 to 35; and John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, won from Jackson, 50 to 40.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game
Allen Hall	3	0	6	45
Welker Cochran	3	0	8	50
Jay Bozeman	3	0	6	44
Earle Lookabaugh	3	0	5	54
Arthur Thurnblad	3	0	6	47
Otto Reiselt	3	0	6	50
Tiff Denton	3	1	7	50
Joe Chamaco	1	1	5	58
Jake Schaefer	2	1	6	53
Arthur Rubin	2	2	10	42
John Fitzpatrick	2	2	7	51
Paul Lewin	2	4	9	42
Clarence Jackson	1	3	6	57
Irving Crane	1	4	5	57
Joe Moriarty	1	4	8	49
Len Kenney	0	6	8	0
Herb Peterson	0	6	4	0
Willie Hoppe	0	0	0	0

U. of Southern California First in Coast Hockey

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Burning up the ice again last week in their game with the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the University of Southern California hockey squad chalked up a 4-1 conquest and at the same time took undisputed possession of first place in the Coast League.

Fans were agreed that this was undoubtedly the fastest game seen hereabouts for a long spell.

In the second game of the evening, Loyola overpowered the University of California at Los Angeles, 3-2.

In another section of this sports-mad town, a listless U. C. L. A. basketball quintet lumbered over the floor and was mighty fortunate to come out on the short end of a score as close as 42-32 against Berkeley's University of California Bears.

Observers were unable to tell whether the Bears were better than the score indicated or if the Bruins were worse than T. S. I. At any rate, it was definitely a one-sided contest with none of the Bruins worth shucks. Even Jackie Robinson, ordinarily good wherever he plays, was only able to get one field goal all evening.

For an, as yet, unexplained reason, little Wilbur Johns, who has the unenviable task of coaching the Bruins, launched the game with his second string and before the basketball had even been able to strike up a speaking acquaintanceship with the Bears, let alone the Bruins, the visitors from Berkeley had tallied four points. They kept adding to them until they closed the first half with a 23-10 edge.

* * *

They might appear hard at times, but proof that athletes secretly possess a sentimental side has been proved out here with the Frank Condon Memorial Golf tournament.

Many of the biggest names in the sporting and entertainment worlds made it a point to compete in this event at the San Gabriel Club last Sunday to pay tribute to the grand old man of sports and fiction.

Bing Crosby and Bob Hope paired up to meet Babe Didrikson and Patty Berg. Henry McLemore and Grantland Rice participated, as well as Johnny Weissmuller, Eric Pedley, Jimmy McLarnin, Ford Palmer, and scores of others.

In addition to these, many persons throughout the country who had formerly known Mr. Condon sent in their entry fees even though they knew they couldn't attend.

Yes, a big heart thumps in those athletic breasts.

Three hundred golfers—the stipulated limit—have signed for the annual Bing Crosby $3,000 Pro-Amateur Tourney at Rancho Santa Fe, Jan. 24, 25, and 26.

As an indication of the popularity of this meet, at least four big-time golfers have dropped everything to make special trips to the Golden Coast to compete. They are Ed Oliver, Elmer Ward, Tom Singleton, and Marvin Bud Ward.

* * *

In the opinion of this department, football is one of the finest of our modern-day sports. But it seems as if they are overdoing things a trifle here and perhaps endangering its popularity.

Pro footballers have continued playing since the Rose Bowl game, even though that classic is looked upon as a signal for the end of football competition for the season.

Now comes the "grand finale" to Coast football with an All-Star team, composed of many gridders who wound up their collegiate careers last season, matched against the Champion Los Angeles Bulldogs.

A. S., 3d.

Winter Sports Briefs

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—For the first time since Olympic Champion Jack Shea won his North American title in 1929, upstate New York offers a speed skater with a chance of cracking the mid-western stranglehold on national championships.

Entered in the national races at La Crosse, Wis., next week end is Ted Ellenwood, 21-year-old Amsterdam stock clerk who added the Middle Atlantic to his Eastern States crown Saturday. This marks the first time an easterner has challenged the Mid-West seriously in either the national or North American championships since Shea's victory in his Lake Placid backyard.

In winning here, the speedster piled up 110 points with victories in the 220, half-mile and a second place in the 440. He upset such mid-western luminaries as Leo Freisinger of Chicago, defending national and North American champion, and Charles Leighton of Minneapolis. Freisinger finished second with 60 points, beating Ellenwood only in the 440 and then by the narrowest of margins.

* * *

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Torger Tokle of New York successfully defended his ski-jumping title yesterday in the annual tournament held by the Norge Ski Club, leaping 194 feet, one foot short of the record mark he established a year ago.

Tokle, a native of Norway, jumped 195 feet in an exhibition after competition ended. His second jump was 189 feet, a mark not surpassed by any of the other entrants.

Tokle shared the splotlight before the 10,000 spectators with seven Norwegian fliers, who fled their native land after the Nazi invasion and enrolled in the Canadian Air Service.

Kaare Anthonsen led the fliers, leaping 171 and 172 feet in the Class A field.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Husky Francis Tyler and his Sno-Bird crew of Lake Placid successfully fought a swirling snowstorm yesterday to win both the Lithgow Osborne and Samuel Packer four-man bobsled races on Mt. Van Hoevenberg's run.

The events were raced in conjunction, the first two heats deciding the Osborne title and the final two, the Packer championship.

Tyler, Lake Placid policeman, piloted his sled down the treacherous one-mile chute in 2m 29.06s to defeat Jim Bickford, driving the Saranac Lake Club sled, by over a second in the Osborne race.

He turned in successive runs of 1:13.86 and 1:13.67 for a total of 2:27.53 to win easily from Calvin Pardee of Hazelton, Pa., in the Packer event.

* * *

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20 (AP) — Bobby Specht, 1940 national junior figure skating champion, captured the men's senior singles title in the Midwestern figure skating championships at Cleveland Skating Club Saturday night. Specht, 18-year-old freshman at University of Chicago, edged out Arthur F. Preusch of St. Paul. The winner, who lives at Superior, Wis., skated under the colors of the Chicago Figure Skating Club.

* * *

NEWPORT, N. H., Jan. 20 (AP)—Bringing to a close this little town's three-day 25th winter sports carnival, Fred H. Lovejoy, of Carlisle, Mass., drove his team of huskies yesterday to a victory in the Class A sled dog competition.

* * *

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Jan. 20 (AP)—Covering the 3,000-foot Cranmore Mountain course in a heavy snowstorm, Ted Hunter won the Eastern Slope Ski Club's invitation team slalom yesterday for the Appalachian Mountain Club. The former Dartmouth star's combined time for two runs was 2:59.6.

Margaret Phillips of Worcester, Mass., also of the Appalachian Mountain Club, took first honors among the women with a combined time of 3:43.3 for two runs. The course, laid out by Hannes Schneider, had a vertical drop of 800 feet.

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 20 (AP)—E. F. "Spiff" Little of Dartmouth College yesterday won the Belknap Mountains four-event ski championship. His coach, Walter Prager, who was entered under F. I. S. rulings, shared in the honors by winning all but the jumping. Prager took the downhill race on the Try-Me Trail in the morning in 1:05.4 and then won the slalom in the afternoon with a combined time of 1:17.2.

Little was second to his coach in the downhill and slalom, but was down the list of the cross-country finishers.

In the field of 30, the first five, not counting F. I. S. entries, were: E. F. Little, 372.26 points; William Keough, University of New Hampshire, 368.83; Ralph Townsend, U. N. H., 367.92; Charles McLane, Dartmouth, 358.39; Ed Costello, U. N. H., 358.03.

* * *

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Jay Rand of Lake Placid won his first major ski jumping competition yesterday when he made one long jump and showed excellent form on his efforts to take the fourteenth annual tournament of the Norway Ski Club.

Rand made 155 feet on his second trial after a 142-foot jump and scored a total of 223.5 points. His longest jump was far short of Torger Tokle's hill record of 171 feet but exceeded by six feet the best effort of another Lake Placid jumper, Arthur Devlin, who placed second with 139 and 149 feet for 218.2 points. Warren Chivers, former Dartmouth star representing Vermont Academy, was third with two 142-foot jumps and 215.5 points.

Class "B" honors went to Kyrre Tokle, older brother of Torger, who jumped 136 and 132 feet for 218 points. Harry Morse of Brattleboro, Vt., was second in the division and George M. Sherwood of Lake Placid, third.

Leaders Now In Danger Of Being Caught

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Toronto	17	8	3	82	53	36
Detroit	13	9	8	67	56	32
Boston	11	7	9	66	67	31
Rangers	10	12	7	77	74	27
Chicago	10	11	6	61	70	26
Canadiens	10	15	3	66	78	23
Americans	6	14	7	49	94	19

Results Jan. 18

Boston 1, Toronto 0.
Canadiens 2, Detroit 1.

Results Jan. 19

Boston 4, Chicago 4, tie.
Rangers 2, Detroit 1.
Americans 3, Toronto 3, tie.

By the Associated Press

The hockey men who calmly remarked, "Let 'em go. It's a long season" when Toronto and Detroit cut out such a terrific pace early in the National Hockey League campaign, can sit back comfortably now and say, "I told you so."

The Maple Leafs and the Red Wings still are first and second in the league standing, but they're no longer far ahead of the rest. The Leafs have only a four-point margin over Detroit while only six points separate the Red Wings from the fifth-place Chicago Black Hawks. Even the Montreal Canadiens aren't ready to be counted out yet with nearly half a season to go.

13 Out of 15 Games

Toronto started out by winning 13 of its first 15 games. Since then the Leafs have turned in only four victories and two ties against six defeats. Detroit, handicapped by injuries, has managed to keep its games close but hasn't won in the last six starts.

The Leafs couldn't hold out against the last-place New York Americans last night and got only a 3-3 tie after building up a 3-1 lead in the second period. And that reverse came after they had lost a 1-0 decision to the Boston Bruins Saturday. Detroit suffered a pair of 2-1 setbacks over the week end, losing to the Canadiens at Montreal Saturday and to the New York Rangers at Detroit Sunday. And as Boston went on to tie the Black Hawks 4-4 at Chicago last night, the Wings' margin was cut to a single point over the Bruins.

The Rangers took fourth place from Chicago by the same margin when they gained their first victory on Detroit's Olympic rink since February, 1939. Superior man power did it for them. With only 13 players on hand, the Wings led 1-0 going into the third period, but Phil Watson quickly tied the count and Mac Colville pushed the winning goal through a weakening defense.

Conacher Helps

Big Chuck Conacher, who played his best hockey in a Toronto uniform, carried the Americans to a draw with his old team. He couldn't score with his terrific shots but they made the openings for Murray Armstrong, Lorne Carr and Harvey Jackson to push in the Americans' goals. Two of them came in the final period after Sweeney Schriner, ex-American, Gordon Drillon and Lex Chisholm had given Toronto a 3-1 lead.

Art Jackson and Roy Conacher, younger brothers of the Americans' veterans, did all the scoring for Boston, which failed to hold a 4-2 lead. Each scored in the first period only to have Art Wiebe and Doug Bentley tie the score in two minutes. In the second Conacher and Jackson repeated and this time the lead lasted until late in the third frame. George Allen and Phil Hergesheimer finally broke through the tight Boston defense to bring the final deadlock.

Howes Regains Title

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20 (AP)—H. Sherman House, Jr., of Boston, Mass., regained the Atlantic Coast squash racquets championship at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall yesterday.

The Bostonian, seeded third, clinched the title he also won here in 1939, by disposing of Charles Brinton, of Philadelphia, in the final round after taking the measure of A. W. Patterson, national champion, in the semifinals.

Howes was forced to come from behind to whip Brinton in a match that went 50 minutes. The scores were 15-9, 14-85, 13-15, 15-8, 15-13.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	23	6	3	152	96	49
Baltimore	20	10	5	123	104	45
Atlantic City	17	14	3	131	127	37
Boston	13	18	2	102	123	28
New York	12	25	0	125	158	24
River Vale	11	23	1	111	136	23

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	11	3	1	65	44	23
Washington	9	2	1	62	34	19
Atlantic City	8	6	0	51	45	16
Boston	6	6	1	41	45	13
New York	4	13	0	43	74	8
River Vale	3	11	1	50	60	7

Results Jan. 18

Atlantic City 4, Boston 1.
New York 4, River Vale 3.

Results Jan. 19

Boston 5, New York 4.
Baltimore 4, Atlantic City 2.

Schedule This Week

Tuesday: Boston at Washington.
Wednesday: Atlantic City at River Vale; Boston at Baltimore.
Friday: Baltimore at Atlantic City; New York at Washington; River Vale at Boston.
Saturday: Washington at Atlantic City; Baltimore at River Vale.
Sunday: River Vale at Baltimore; Washington at New York; Atlantic City at Boston.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 19

National League

Toronto 3, New York Americans 3 (tie).
Boston 4, Chicago 4 (tie).
New York Rangers 2, Detroit 1.

American League

Indianapolis 3, Buffalo 1 (overtime).
Cleveland 3, Pittsburgh 2 (overtime).
New Haven 2, Springfield 0.
Providence 8, Philadelphia 2.

American Association

Tulsa 6, St. Paul 1.
St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 2.
(No games tonight).

San Francisco Match Play Is Won by Johnny Revolta

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP) — Trim, square-shouldered Johnny Revolta pocketed $1,000 and the San Francisco match play open golf title, and headed for new fields today.

The Evanston, Ill., professional, playing streamlined golf under the worst possible weather conditions, rolled up the most one-sided count in the 11-year history of the tournament to defeat Harry Cooper of Chicago, 7 and 6, in the final yesterday.

He hacked sensational sub-par golf out of a course flooded by rain. Much of the match was played in a downpour. Greens were covered with water and a miniature lake formed on one fairway.

Four Under Par

When Revolta closed out the match on the 30th hole, he was four under par. Cooper, not up to his usually airtight game, finished three strokes over par.

The winner, with a remarkable exhibition of chip shots and putting, carded 16 one-putt greens. On the 27th green there was so so much standing water, he used a mashie niblick for his first putt, nearly jumping the ball into the cup.

In the morning round Revolta posted a 33-36—69, compared to par figures of 36-36—72 for the Presidio course. Cooper had a 35-37—72 Revolta was two up at the ninth and three up at the 18th.

He toured the third nine in 35 against Cooper's 39 to hold a seven-up margin at the 27th.

As runner up, Cooper won $500. Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, won $425 third money

Demaret Ousted

The defending champion, Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, was ousted in the second round by Melvin "Chick" Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., on the 19th while U. S. open titleholder Lawson Little lost out in the first round to Leland Gibson, Kansas City, 2 and 1.

Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, winner of the Oakland open last week, and John Bulla, Greensboro, N. C., who took first money in the Los Angeles open, failed to qualify for the San Francisco event along with Ralph Guldahl, twice holder of the national open crown, and Byron Nelson, current National P. G. A. titlist.

The touring brigade headed today for Southern California to meet in the Bing Crosby amateur-professional $3,000 event, Jan. 24 to 26.

Track Veterans Stand Out In Metropolitan Fixture

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Three veterans of foot racing—Gene Venzke, Joe McCluskey and Luigi Beccali—are promising to bring some youthful enthusiasm into this season's indoor track meets that may annoy the younger runners no end.

Their ability has been proved over a stretch of a dozen years or more. Many of their contemporaries have retired and these three near the age when they might be expected to sit back and watch their successors try for the prizes.

Springy Track

They had the benefit of the springy midget auto racing track at the New York Coliseum Saturday when Venzke and McCluskey each broke a Metropolitan A. A. U. indoor meet record and Beccali tied the mile mark. Nearly everyone who won a race over that track also did it in record time. Still, their performances and the fields they beat indicate they'll be near the front at Boston's Prout Memorial Meet next Saturday and the Millrose A. A. Games here Feb. 1.

Venzke, a top-flight runner for 16 seasons, ran off with the 1,000 yards Saturday in 2m. 14.2s. and Beccali, never considered any great shakes as an indoor runner, tied the mile mark of 4m. 16.6s. set last year by Andy Neidnig of Manhattan. Neidnig ran second in a close finish. Both of them are entered for the Prout mile next Saturday to face John Munski, Chuck Fenske and Walter Mehl, considered the "Big Three" among the younger milers, and Mel Trutt, the Indiana graduate.

Lapped Field

McCluskey's contribution to the Metropolitan record busting was a 14m. 34s three-mile run in which he lapped his field. The other record breakers were Jim Herbert, former New York University star, who won the 600 yards in 1m. 12.1s. to beat Johnny Quigley of Manhattan, Tom Carey of the New York Pioneer Club, with 6.3 seconds for 60 yards, and three New York University relay teams which recorded 1m. 46.7s. for the 1,000-yard medley, 3m. 22.8s. for the mile and seven-eighths medley. Herbert and Quigley are likely starters in the 600 at Boston this week, while N. Y. U. has entered mile and two-mile relay teams.

And when it comes to the veterans, don't forget Eddie Gordon, former Olympic broad jump champion from Iowa. In his eighteenth year of competition he leaped 22ft. 6in. to win the Met title in his specialty for the fourth time.

Gottselig Sent To Manage Minor Loop Hockey Six

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—For the first time in 13 years Johnny Gottselig isn't on the roster of the Chicago Black Hawks.

Bill Tobin, President of the Hawks, announced last night that Gottselig had been appointed General Manager of the Kansas City club of the American Association for the remainder of the season. The Hawks have just completed a working agreement with the Kansas City club, including an option on a block of stock in the minor-league club.

"We haven't put any money in the Kansas City club," said Tobin, "but we have an agreement with it which provides for Gottselig to have charge until the season is over. At that time we may or may not buy into the club—it all depends on how this agreement works out."

A committee of American Association officials conferred here Sunday with Frank Calder, National League President, and Major Fred McLaughlin, owner of the Black Hawks. The Association asked for a one-year extension of a five-year agreement which governs relations between the two leagues.

But the Association asked for several amendments to the pact, including a request that the Association be allowed a reserve list of 18 players and a negotiation list of two. In the past the league has had no negotiation list.

President George Higgins of Minneapolis said this was the only point of contention in the revised agreement. The two leagues concurred on a draft price of $4,000 for players taken by the National loop from the Association.

Punta Gorda Golf

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Louise Suggs, 17-year-old Georgia State champion, faced Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., in a semifinal match of the Punta Gorda women's golf tournament today. The brunette Atlanta girl scored a mild upset yesterday in defeating Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., 1-up. Miss Cothran, 1940 runnerup in the national, eliminated Mrs. Janet S Zimmerer of Arcadia, Fla., 5 and 4.

Elizabeth Hicks, diminutive Long Beach, Calif., golfer, meets Mary Jane Garman of Sarasota, Fla., in the other semifinal match.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Mid-Term Enrollments

New students are accepted by many schools for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For further information, consult the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales today (est.)	**400,000**
Saturday's sales	**249,180**
1941 volume to date	**8,055,490**
1940 volume to date	**10,305,200**

Stocks Mill Around in A Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Stocks generally loafed on a slight lower ledge in today's market.

Scattered specialties occasionally were in front but fractional losses predominated near the final hour.

Dealings were sluggish throughout with the ticker tape virtually at a standstill during the President's inaugural address. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares, smallest for any full day this year.

It was the eighth successive session in which the list, on average, had been unable to register any progress.

Scattered packing company issues such as Cudahy, Swift and Armour common and preferred edged forward and resistance was displayed by U. S. Steel, Kennecott, Montgomery Ward, General Electric, American Can and Eastman Kodak.

Inclined to waver most of the time were Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Southern Railway, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, International Nickel and Cerro de Pasco. Numerous stocks were unchanged.

While the Chief Executive's speech was read with interest in Wall Street, most thought it had little market effect either way. The business outlook was still a hopeful factor but many customers continued to idle pending congressional and European developments.

Supported in a mixed curb were American Hard Rubber, American Cyanamid "B," Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Columbia Oil and Gas. Gulf Oil and Sunray Oil retreated.

Bond Market Uneven

A few rail loans reached new peaks for the January upturn in an uneven bond market today.

Some other carriers and the general run of second grade industrial issues retreated fractionally under profit selling.

Moderately ahead near the final hour were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Among the losers were Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Frisco 4½s of '78, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Northwestern 4¾s of '49, International Telephone 5s, Texas Corp 3s and International Paper 5s.

Higher were Walworth 4s, Studebaker 6s, N. Y. Central 5s, and St. Paul 5s.

In the foreign dollar list Italian and Japanese issues tended downward. Uruguay adjusted 3¾s of '79 and Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40 improved.

U. S. Governments added a few 32nds of a point.

Security Prices Waver in London

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Security prices wavered today after last week's sharp advance. Recessions in some groups accompanied virtual cessation of business.

British Government bonds were firm exceptions with rises of as much as ¼ point. The national defense 2½s made the best showing.

Kaffirs stumbled at the outset on Cape Town offerings and dropped further later when local selling developed. Diamond stocks, however, were firm following reports of larger sales of raw diamonds.

Small selling orders accounted from many losses in the industrial division although industrial and building shares held their ground. Some of the selling represented profit taking.

Among domestic rails junior issues were trimmed fractionally. Oils, notably Mexican and Canadian Eagle, held steady.

Wheat Fractionally Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Fractionally lower wheat prices today carried the value of new crop contracts, July and September, to around 81 cents a bushel, lowest of the new year and 16 to 17 cents lower than a year ago.

Brokers said the market's weakness reflected prospects of further moisture over the wheat belt, lagging flour demand and uncertainty about the war and farm program revisions and the effect of these factors on prices.

Silk Cocoon Production In Japan Drop in 1940

TOKYO (AP)—Silk cocoon production in Japan during 1940 fell 2,750,000 bushels below the goal set, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry announced.

The year's production—approximately 44,000,000 bushels valued at $200,000,000—was three and a half per cent under 1939 but represented a gain of 2,000,000 bushels or five per cent over the average for the preceding five years.

Fitch Acquires Pocket Manual

NEW YORK — The Investors Pocket Manual, including copies of previous issues dating back to April, 1909, and the Van Dykes Stock Market Indicator have been purchased by the Fitch Publishing Company, Inc., which operates the Fitch Investors Service. Erling C. Olsen, Executive Vice-President of Fitch, announced that publication of the Investors Pocket Manual will be temporarily suspended and that the Fitch Monthly Stock Record will be supplied to present Pocket Manual subscribers.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	Jan17
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	7	6⅞	7	+⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Jan17
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jan18
58⅝	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	10	42	41½	41⅝	+⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan18
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	5	5	5	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jan18
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	Jan14
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	10	10	10	Jan18
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	20	19½	19½	Jan18
26⅛	15⅛	Alleg Lud (1¼e)	9	23	22⅝	22⅞	−⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	160	159	159	−1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12½	12½	12½	+⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	Jan17
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	5	33¼	33	33	−½
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan17
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jan16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	8	49⅝	49	49⅝	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	16	16	16	
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	1	52	51½	51½	−1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7	7	7	Jan18
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	2	37	37	37	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1½	1½	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	7	91½	90⅜	91	+½
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	182¾	182¾	182¾	−1¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	29⅜	29	29	−⅜
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	61¼	61¼	61¼	Jan18
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	1	22½	22⅜	22½	+⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan17
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	15	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan16
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan15
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	5	1	1	1	−⅛
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	−1
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	11	20⅜	20	20	−¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅜	3⅝	3¾	Jan18
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan18
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan17
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan17
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan17
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan18
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan17
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	16	15⅜	15	15¼	−¼
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan17
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	4	44¾	44	44	−1
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	37	36⅜	36⅜	−⅝
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	8	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan18
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	−⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R(½g)	11	42½	41⅝	41⅞	−⅝
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Jan15
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53½	53½	53½	+½
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	2	26	26	26	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11	11	11	
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	−⅜
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan18
18	11⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	18	167⅞	166⅞	166⅞	−¾
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+⅜
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	72¾	72⅜	72¾	−¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	157	156½	156½	−2
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
101½	83½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jan13
12	6	Am Woolen	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	4	57¾	57¼	57¼	+1¼
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	26	7½	7	7½	+¼
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	34	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	−¼
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+⅜
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jan18
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	66	5¼	5	5⅛	+¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	10	53	51¾	52¼	+1¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	−⅝
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	6	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan17
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan18
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	−¼
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	99	99	99	Jan18
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	45	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	−¼
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	3	63¾	63	63	−1⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	6	15⅛	15	15	−½
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	Jan16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	−⅛
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	10	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	−⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	9	7⅛	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49¼	49¼	Jan16
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	71	71	71	−1¼
6⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jan13
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12¾	Bald Loco ct	12	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	12	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
8	3	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan18
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan17
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9½	9½	9½	+⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan17
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.60)	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	6	22½	22¼	22¼	+¼
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28⅞	28½	28½	Jan16
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+¼
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan14
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8	8	8	Jan17
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	15	36¼	35¾	36	
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	20	20	20	
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56⅞	56¼	56¼	Jan13
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32	32	32	+½
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	29	84	83⅛	83½	−¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	130	129	129	Jan17
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jan17
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jan17
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jan18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	5	16½	16½	16½	−¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	8	33¾	33¼	33¾	+⅝
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	2	18¾	18½	18½	Jan18
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36	36	36	−⅝
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan18
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	6	11¾	11½	11½	−⅛
26¾	14½	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	1	24	24	24	
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan13
63¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan18
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan14
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	3	23	22¾	22¾	−¼
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	8	11⅝	11½	11½	Jan17
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	31	31	31	Jan17
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	32¼	31¾	31¾	−½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅜
53¼	53½	Burling pf (2¾)	4	53	52½	53	−⅛
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	13	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
5¼		Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	
23½	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan[illegible]
9	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan17
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10½	10	10	−½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	18¾	18½	18½	Jan18
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan18
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	10	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Canadian Pacific	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	−⅛
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan16
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	−½
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan18
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	55¼	55	55	Jan16
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	47¾	47⅜	47¾	−¼
35⅛	20	Celanese (1¼e)	3	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅝
12⅛	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	15	9½	9¼	9¼	−¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
[illegible]	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan[illegible]
6	1⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan16
41½	12½	Cerro de P (1g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	−½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan16
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jan17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	−¼
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	10	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+⅛
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	101½	101½	101¼	Jan10
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	7	3	2⅞	3	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan13
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	[illegible]	¾	¾	Jan16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan15

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	7	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jan17
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	−¾
⅝	1/16	Chi Rock Is & P	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jan16
⅝	1/16	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan18
¾	1/16	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan17
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan15
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jan17
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	27	68¼	66¾	66¾	−1½
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan17
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jan18
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	37	37	37	Jan18
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	32⅞	32⅝	42¾	Jan16
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	11	28½	28	28	+¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	11	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	−¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	4	104¼	104	104¼	+¼
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	Jan15
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½a)	*5	12⅝	12	12	−⅝
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Jan18
35⅛	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	3	20	20	20	Jan10
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	4	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	6	4⅝	4⅛	4½	−⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82	80	80	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6	6	6	
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan17
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	80	80	80	−⅛
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	9	30	29¾	29¾	−¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	Jan18
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	36⅞	36¼	36¼	−⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	15	10½	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	13	[illegible]	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	51¾	51⅝	51⅝	−⅞
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	46	28¼	28	28⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	−½
31½	17⅝	Cons Aircr (2e)	16	29¼	28¾	29⅛	−½
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	14½	14¼	14¼	
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (½e)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
32⅞	21¾	Cons Edison (2)	48	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	−⅜
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan16
10⅛	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	3	3	3	Jan17
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (½g)	45	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−⅛
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5½	2½	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan17
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	19½	19½	19½	Jan16
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15⅝	7½	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan18
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	84½	84	84	Jan17
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	6	38	37¾	37¾	+⅛
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan17
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan17
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	6	17½	17½	17½	Jan17
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+⅞
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	6	46	45⅜	46	+⅝
7½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan18
1½	1/16	Coty Internat'l	3	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	19	18½	18½	−⅜
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	18	18	18	Jan16
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	5	5	5	Jan17
38⅜	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	2	26	26	26	−⅜
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	6	44	43½	43½	−1
21⅛	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	8	14½	14¼	14¼	Jan18
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	15	43¾	43½	43½	
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	7	93	92¼	92¼	+⅛
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	49	16¼	15	16¼	+1⅞
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan15
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
51	31	Curtis pf (2¾e)	5	44¼	43	44¼	−¾
35½	29¾	Curtis p pf (2¾e)	5	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	−⅛
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-W (½e)	51	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtiss-WA (2)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	−⅛
23	14⅝	Cutler-H (1½e)	5	19¼	19	19	Jan17
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str(¼e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan17
18¼	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan14
8⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jan18
23⅞	13⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	10	21½	21¼	21½	+⅛
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	
19⅜	11⅞	DeiselW-G(1½a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan17
23⅝	8¼	Del & Hudson	12	12⅜	12	12	−¼
5⅞	2⅝	Del Lack & West	4	3⅛	3	3	
¾	1/16	Den&Rio GW pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jan13
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (2g)	2	115½	115½	115½	+½
36⅜	25⅞	Diamond M(1½)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅝
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	1	40	40	40	Jan18
10⅛	4¼	Diam TMot(¼e)	2	9	9	9	Jan18
20½	12½	Dist C-S (h2.22)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
86	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jan17
14⅝	9	Dix-Vortex(½e)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Dec28
24⅝	14	Doehler D(1¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan15
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines(h2)	9	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
94⅞	65½	Douglas Air (5e)	10	75	74¾	75	
171	127¼	Dow Chem (3)	2	131¾	130	131¾	Jan17
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (2e)	1	21	21	21	
10	5	Dunhill Int	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan17
13⅝	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
189¼	146½	du Pont deN (7e)	7	158¾	157¾	157¾	−¾
129⅞	114	du Pont pf (4½)	3	125¼	124⅞	124⅞	Jan18
		E					
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	3	30¼	29¾	29¾	−¼
6¼	3	East Roll Mill	6	5	4¾	5	+⅛
166¾	117	East Kodak (6)	4	138	136½	138	+1½
37	22	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+¾
17⅛	10½	Edis Br Strs (1a)	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	Jan16
1¾	⅜	El & Mus Ind	4	1/16	⅜	⅜	Jan17
41¾	25	Elec Auto-L (3)	8	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	−1
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.80e)	13	15⅞	15¼	15¼	−⅜
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	2	4	4	4	
36¼	15⅝	El P&L 6pf(.30e)	2	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	Jan18
40⅞	18½	El P&L 7pf(.35e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅛
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)	2	30	29¾	29¾	
46	35	Endi-John (3)	2	42⅞	42	42	Jan16
12⅝	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
83	63	Eng P S $5 (5)	4	68	67¼	68	Jan15
89	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	3	72	72	72	Jan 7
97	77	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	4	79	79	79	Jan11
⅞	¼	Equit Off Bldg	8	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jan 7
1¾	⅝	Erie RR	2	1	⅞	⅞	Jan16
3⅜	¾	Erie 1 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅝	Erie 2 pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan17
5	2¼	Eureka V Clean	8	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
11¼	5	Evans Products	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan17
34¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O(2.30e)	1	29½	29½	29½	−½
1	⅜	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	−⅛
		F					
49¼	29½	Fair Morse (3e)	1	44	44	44	Jan18
31½	17½	Fajardo (2)	3	21½	21⅛	21⅛	Jan18
18⅞	11	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	Jan16
29¼	16	Fed M & S (2e)	5	25½	25	25	Jan18
15½	12⅝	Fed Mogul (1)	2	14	14	14	Jan18
4⅞	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Jan17
1	1/16	Fed Wat Serv A	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	−1/16
25	15	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan18
98½	79	Fed Str pf (4¼)	*1	95¾	95¾	95¾	−[illegible]
20	10	Ferro Enam (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan17
40⅞	27½	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−⅜
21¾	12¼	Firestone (¼g)	10	18½	18	18¼	+¼
106	84	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	+¼
46	32½	First N Str (2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan17
21⅜	10⅞	Flintkote (1e)	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
38¼	24¾	Florence S (3e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	−½
25¼	19	Florsheim A (2)	1	24	24	24	Jan 9
8⅝	6⅝	Follansbee Stl	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan17
32	22	Follansbee Stl pf	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jan16
35	18⅛	Food M (1.60e)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Jan15
21¼	9½	Foster Wheeler	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
6⅛	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 8
39½	24¾	Freeport S (1a)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan18
		G					
3⅜	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5¼	2	Gair (Robert)	1	2	2	2	−⅛
20	10½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	16	61	16	+⅛
6⅝	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	6	6	6	
14⅛	8	Gaylord (1e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan17
51	45⅛	Gaylord pf (2¾)	2	48	48	48	Jan15
7¾	3½	Gen Am I (.15e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
57¼	35¾	Gen Am Tr (3e)	3	54½	54¼	54¼	
8¼	5⅝	Gen Baking (.60)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
4½	2⅞	Gen Bronze	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan18
11⅞	4⅛	Gen Cable	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅛	11⅝	Gen Cable A	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
89½	48⅛	Gen C pf (1¾e)	1	85½	85½	85½	
22	12⅝	Gen Cigar (1a)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
41	26⅛	Gen Elec (1.85e)	60	34¾	34⅜	34½	+⅛
49⅝	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
118⅝	111⅛	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan16
⅝	⅜	Gen G&El A	8	1/16	⅜	1/16	+⅛
101	77⅜	Gen Mills (4)	4	84⅝	83	84⅝	+⅝
56⅜	37¼	Gen Mot (3¾e)	61	45⅝	45	45⅜	−⅛
127⅝	116	Gen Motor pf(5)	3	126	125½	125½	−½
7½	3½	Gen Out Adver	3	4	4	4	
60	32½	Gen O A A (2k)	1	42½	41	41	+2¼
10	5½	Gen P Ink (.60a)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan18
1⅛	⅝	Gen Pub Serv	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan18
19½	9⅜	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	4	14½	14½	14½	
[illegible]		Gen Real & Util	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	−1/16
18½	13½	Gen Real&U pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan15
33¾	20	Gen Refr't(1¼e)	2	27½	27⅛	27⅛	−½
15⅜	10	Gen Shoe (.20g)	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	Jan17
24¾	16¾	Gen Tel (1.40a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan17
13⅝	7⅝	Gen Theat (.85e)	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
23½	13⅞	Gen Time (2e)	1	20	20	20	Jan17
23⅝	10⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	4	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
6¾	3	GilletteSaf(.40e)	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
51⅞	30¾	Gillette S pf (5)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Jan17

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
9	4½	Gimbel Bros	9	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
65	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Jan17
19⅝	11	Glidden Co (1e)	1	14	14	14	Jan18
45	30	Glidd cv pf(2¼)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jan16
4½	1¾	Gobel (Adolf)	1	2	2	2	
3⅛	2	Goebel (.20)	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
20⅝	10	Goodrich (½e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
69⅛	45	Goodrich pf (5)	1	64⅛	64⅛	64½	+½
24⅞	12½	Goodyear (1¼e)	6	19⅛	18⅞	19	−¼
97¼	69	Good T&R pf(5)	1	88½	88½	88½	Jan17
4⅛	1⅜	Goth Silk Hos'y	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan10
1¼	½	Graham-Paige	7	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	
9⅛	4⅝	Granby M (.80e)	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Grand Un w ct	3	12½	12¼	12¼	Jan15
12⅛	6⅝	Grand Un x ct	2	12	12	12	Jan16
16¾	10	Granite C S(¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan18
36¾	26	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jan17
25⅛	21¼	Grant pf (1)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jan18
18⅝	11¾	Gt N I ct (1⅜e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
30	15¼	Gt Nor pf(½e)	9	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	−¼
29⅛	18⅜	Gt W Sugar (2)	3	21¾	21¼	21¾	
35⅛	23	Green (H) (2a)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	−⅞
17¾	9⅞	Greyhound (1a)	13	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	−⅛
12	9	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅞	11¼	11¼	+⅛
25⅝	14¾	Grum Air (1¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
3⅝	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan17
2⅝	1¼	Gulf Mob & Oh	8	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Gulf M & Oh pf	10	11½	11	11½	Jan17
		H					
34¼	29¼	Hack Wat (1½)	1	33	33	33	Jan13
20¼	9⅝	Hall Print (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
17	10¼	Hamil W (1¼e)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 7
28¼	16½	Harb-Wa (1¼e)	1	23½	23½	23½	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Jan14
4½	2	Hayes Mfg	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
113¼	89⅞	Hazel Atlas (5)	2	95	95	95	Jan13
11⅝	6⅞	Hecker P (.60)	2	7	7	7	−⅛
110	86	Helme GW (5a)	1	94	94	94	Jan17
21⅛	12½	Hercules M (1e)	1	15	15	15	
100½	69	Hercul P (2.85e)	1	72	72	72	−2
67¼	50	Hershey Ch (3)	2	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan18
115¼	94⅞	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan13
18⅝	13½	Hinde & D (1)	4	15½	15½	15½	Jan18
35¼	19	Holland F (2a)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−¾
9⅝	4¼	Hollander (A)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
16⅛	8	Holly Sugar	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan17
60¼	35	Homestake (4½)	3	51½	51	51½	+¼
38¾	28	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	38	38	38	Jan17
16⅛	8¾	Hou-H B (1½e)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	−¼
71⅛	54½	Household (4a)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan17
112	101	Household pf(5)	1	111	111	111	Jan15
6⅞	3⅜	Houston Oil	8	4¼	4	4⅛	
50⅜	28	Howe Sou'd (3a)	12	36	35¾	36	+½
1⅝	½	Hudson & Man	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jan 8
7⅛	2½	Hudson & M pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan14
27	12	HudsonBay(h2e)	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
6⅛	3	Hudson Motor	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅜
1	½	Hupp Motor	6	1/16	½	½	−⅛
		I					
13⅝	5⅝	Illinois Central	6	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
24⅛	12	Ill Central pf	8	16¼	16	16	+¼
9⅝	5	Indian Refin	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan15
23	20	Ind P&L (1.60)	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
29	16⅜	Ind Rayon (2)	2	25	24⅝	25	Jan15
118	72	Ing Rand (7e)	1	111	111	111	+1
94	66½	Inland Steel(4a)	4	87	86¼	87	+¾
15⅞	7½	Inspir Cop (½e)	14	12	11½	11¾	−¼
7⅛	4⅝	Insuransh (.20e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
47⅜	21¼	Interch Cp (1.60)	9	24	24	24	−½
5⅛	2¼	Intercon R(.40e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan16
12⅞	6½	Interlake Iron	8	9¾	9⅝	9¾	−⅛
2½	1	Int Agricultural	17	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jan17
44	18⅛	Int Agr pr pf	4	46	45	45	−1
191½	136	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	156½	156	156	Jan16
62¾	38	Int Harv (1.60)	5	51	50¼	50¼	−1⅜
174	145	Int Harv pf (7)	2	168	168	168	Jan16
5⅜	1⅝	Int Hydro El A	1	2	2	2	−⅛
14½	5¼	Int Mer Marine	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	−⅛
7	3½	Int Mining (.40)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan16
38⅞	19⅝	Int Nick Can (2)	22	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+⅛
133	109	Int Nick pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Jan15
21¼	10⅛	Int Paper & P	12	13¾	13⅝	13¾	−⅛
73	40½	Int P & P pf (5)	14	64½	63¾	63¾	−½
5⅛	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2	2	2	Jan17
39⅝	26⅞	Int Salt (1½a)	3	41	41	41	Jan18
36½	25	Int Shoe (1½a)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
30	13½	Int Silver	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan16
109	97½	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100¾	100	100¾	Jan 8
4⅜	1¾	Int Tel & Tel	9	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
10⅛	4⅜	Inters D S (.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8⅝	5¼	Intertype (½e)	2	8	7¾	8	+½
33	20½	Island Creek(3e)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	−⅝
		J—K					
17	9	Jarvis WB(1⅝e)	1	13	13	13	Jan17
52	34¾	Jewell Tea(2.40)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	−¼
77½	44	Johns-M (2¾e)	2	61¼	61	61	
109½	48½	Jones&L pf(4e)	3	105½	105½	105½	+½
16	9⅞	Kalam St (.15g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan17
7⅝	3⅛	Kan City South	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan18
20¼	11	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	16	16	16	Jan18
15½	9	Kaufmann (.20g)	5	14	14	14	Jan18
15⅛	7	Kayser (½e)	1	8	8	8	+¼
18⅞	8½	Kelsey-H WA 1k	1	17⅝	17½	17½	
9⅞	4¾	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	8	8	8	Jan18
38⅞	24⅛	Kennecott(2¾e)	20	34¾	34¼	34¼	
15⅝	10	Keyst S&W (1e)	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
46⅝	27⅝	Kimberly-C(1a)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
2¾	1½	Kinney (GR) Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan16
26	19½	Kresge SS (1.20)	2	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+⅛
4	2	Kresge Dept Str	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec31
29½	22½	Kress SH (1.60)	2	26	26	26	−⅛
34½	23½	Kroger Groc(2e)	3	29½	29⅜	29½	+⅛
		L					
16⅜	11⅞	Lambert (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅛	3¼	Lane Bryant	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅜
35¾	16⅜	Lee R & T (⅝g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jan18
25	15⅛	Lehigh P C (1½)	6	24¾	24½	24½	Jan17
1⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1/16
4¾	2	Lehigh Val C pf	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan17
4	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
24⅞	15¼	Lehman (1)	20	22⅛	21⅞	22	+⅛
14	9½	Lehn & F (1⅝e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan13
29	18⅛	Lerner Strs (2)	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	Jan16
53⅝	30	Lib-O-F-G(3½e)	12	40	39⅛	39¼	−1
9¼	5	Lib.McN&L(½e)	9	7	7	7	
45	33	Life Saver(1.60a)	1	39	39	39	
109	87	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¼
109½	87	Lig & My B (4a)	4	94½	94¼	94½	Jan18
188⅜	169	Lig & My pf (7)	1	183	183	183	Jan18
23⅛	16	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	Jan 9
30⅞	13¼	Lima Locomo	4	27¼	27	27	+⅛
41	27	Link Belt (1a)	1	35	35	35	−½
14⅝	9	Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jan17
18⅜	10½	Liquid Carb (1a)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
41⅞	22¼	Lockheed (1½e)	14	26¼	25¾	25¾	−¾
37⅝	20½	Loews Inc (2a)	12	31⅞	31½	31½	−½
109½	97	Loew's pf (6½)	3	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Jan14
39⅛	15⅜	Loft Inc (½e)	15	18⅛	18	18	
46½	29	Lone Star C (3a)	3	39½	39¼	39¼	−¼
4⅛	2	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan18
18¾	13½	Loose-Wil (¼e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jan18
25⅛	17¼	Lorillard (1.20)	6	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	
65	38	Louis & N (6e)	3	66½	65¾	66⅜	−⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Lou G&EA(1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	−¼
		M—N					
35	25¾	Mac A & F (2a)	1	31	31	31	Jan14
31¾	17	Mack Trks(1½e)	1	31	30½	30⅞	−⅛
31	20½	Macy (RH) (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+⅜
12¾	8⅞	Mad Sq (1.10e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan18
38	21½	Magma C (2½e)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅞
4⅝	1½	Manati Sugar	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan18
7⅞	4	Mandel Bro (1e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan16
16¼	11½	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan13
1½	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	⅜	¾	⅜	Jan14
5¼	3½	Marine M (.10g)	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16½	8¾	Marshall F(.40a)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
47⅝	26¾	Martin G L (2e)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	
14⅜	6⅛	Martin-Parry	4	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	−⅛
40⅝	21¾	Masonite Cp (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
32¾	21	Math Alk (1½)	3	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅝
53⅛	36⅜	May Dept Str(3)	6	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	+⅛
4⅛	2¼	Maytag Co(.15e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan14
30⅛	20	Maytag pf (3)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jan16
16⅛	10½	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	13½	13	13	Jan17
17⅞	10	McCrory St (1a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+⅛
[illegible]	93	McCrory pf (6)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan15
29	17½	McGraw El (1a)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
9¼	5	McG Hill (⅝e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan15
47½	26	McIntyre h2.22a	4	33	32½	33	Jan16
12⅞	5¼	McKeesport Tin	23	9⅛	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
8⅝	3⅝	McKess & Rob	11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
32½	17½	McKess & R pf	7	26⅛	25½	25¾	+1⅛
9¼	5	McLellan (.40g)	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	7¼	Mead Corp (¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan17
82	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jan14
34½	24½	Melville S (2a)	2	32	31¾	32	
6⅛	2½	Mengel Co	2	4	4	4	Jan14
28¼	10	Merch & Miners	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	Jan16
38⅛	24	Mesta M (½g)	2	37	37	37	Jan16
12¼	6¼	Miami Cop(.45e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
17⅝	11½	Mid Cont (.80e)	3	14⅝	14½	14½	Jan18
45	23½	Midland S(5½e)	3	36½	36⅝	36½	+⅛
54	33¼	Minn-Hon (2a)	4	44	43¾	44	Jan18
4⅜	2¼	Minn-Moline	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
64⅞	26	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan17
11¾	7½	Mission C (¼e)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅛	¼	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
4⅜	1¼	Mo-Kan-Tex pt	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan18
⅝	1/16	Mo Pacific	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan17
⅞	[illegible]	Mo Pacific pf	9	¼	1/16	¼	
19⅜	9½	Mohawk C(1¼e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
119	79	Monsanto C (3e)	1	82½	82½	82½	
56	31¾	MontgomW(1½g)	10	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
45	33¼	Morrell (J) (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan18
16	8⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan18
18⅝	12	Motor Wh (1.60)	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	Jan18
26⅞	15	Mueller Br (1e)	1	22⅝	22¼	22¼	−⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Mullins Mfg B	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan18
15⅝	8¼	Munsingw (¼e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jan14
83	56	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	71	71	71	Jan18

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4	Murray Cp (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
53	41	Myers&Bros(4e)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan11
7⅝	3¾	Nash Kelvinator	43	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
23¾	13½	Nat Acme (1e)	2	21½	20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
8¾	5⅝	Nat A Fib (.60)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Jan18
10	7½	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
16¼	9	Nat Aviat (¾e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan17
24½	16¼	Nat Bisc (1.60)	32	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
176	155	Nat Bisc pf (7)	2	174½	174	174	Jan13
19	12½	Nat Bd & I (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	−¼
99⅛	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jan 6
20½	15¼	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan18
16¼	9¾	Nat Cash Rg (1)	1	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
13⅜	6	Nat Cylin (.80)	1	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
18⅝	11⅞	Nat Dairy (.80)	26	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
7⅜	3	Nat Dept Stores	2	6¼	6	6	
7⅞	5⅝	Nat DS pf (.60e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan18
26⅞	17	Nat Dist (2)	7	23¼	22½	23	−½
15⅞	7¼	Nat En & S(½e)	4	16	16	16	Jan17
12¼	5½	Nat Gyps (.40e)	6	8	8	8	+⅛
96	66	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	93	93	93	Jan16
22½	14⅛	Nat Lead (½a)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
176	160	Nat Lead pf A(7)	2	174	174	174	Jan13
27	13½	Nat M&S (1¾e)	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅜
38¾	28¾	Nat Oil P (½g)	1	30	30	30	−⅜
8⅞	5⅝	Nat P & L (.60)	11	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
73¾	48	Nat Steel (3)	2	64¼	64	64¼	+¼
9¾	4⅝	Nat Supply	1	6	6	6	
48	26¼	N S 5½pf (2.06e)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	Jan18
14⅜	8	Nat Supply$2 pf	1	9½	9¼	9¼	−¾
8⅝	3½	Nat Tea	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
10⅝	7¼	Natomas Co (1a)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan16
10½	8½	Nehi Corp (½a)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	−⅛
25⅜	14	Neisner Bro(1a)	1	16	16	16	Jan18
53½	36	Newberry (2.40)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jan16
30⅝	20½	Newmont (1½e)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	
14⅛	6⅛	Newport I (.30e)	11	8	7¾	8	
27¾	23½	Newp N S (1e)	9	25	25	25	−⅛
110½	105¾	New N S pf (5)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jan17
50	30¼	NY Air Br (½g)	1	42	42	42	Jan17
18⅞	9¼	NY Central RR	39	14¼	13¾	13¾	−⅜
21¼	8⅞	NY Chi & St L	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	Jan18
39	15	NY Chi & St Lpf	5	32	30¾	30¾	−1⅜
33½	20½	NYC Omni (3a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan16
8⅛	3¼	NY Dock	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan11
12¼	4¾	NY Dock pf	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
⅝	1/16	NY NH & H	24	1/16	⅛	⅛	+1/16
2	¼	NY NH & H pf	3	1/16	1/16	1/16	
¼		NY Ont & West	5	¼	¼	¼	
31⅜	13½	NY Shipbldg(1e)	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	
35⅞	20	Nblitt-Sp (3.10e)	1	32⅛	32	32	Jan14
226½	175	Norf&West(10a)	3	210	210	210	−¼
26¾	15	No Am Av(1¼e)	12	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
23¾	14⅝	No Am Co (1.20)	22	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−¼
59	47½	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	57¾	57½	57½	−⅝
58	47¼	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	57½	57⅛	57⅛	+¼
9¼	4¼	Northern Pacific	12	7	6¾	6⅞	−⅛
114	101	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Jan 3
5⅛	2⅛	Norwalk T & R	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan17
16½	11	Norwich Ph (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	Jan16
		O					
8¾	5⅜	Ohio Oil (.45e)	20	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
23⅛	10¼	Oliver F (½g)	5	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
14¾	7⅝	Omnibus (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5⅞	2⅛	Oppenheim Col	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan17
18⅜	11⅛	Otis Elevat (1e)	3	17	16⅞	17	Jan18
12⅝	7	Otis Steel	2	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
47	21	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	50	50	50	Jan17
32¾	19	Out M&M (.40g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan15
64⅝	42	Owens-Ill (½g)	16	45½	45	45	−¼
		P—Q					
10⅛	4¾	Pac-Am Fish	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
14	9½	Pac Finan (1.20)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 8
34⅝	25¼	Pac G & E (2)	13	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
50	33	Pac Lighting (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jan18
16¼	8	Pac Mills	1	13	13	13	Jan18
7¼	2⅞	Pac Tin C (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅞	5½	Pac West Oil	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
4⅛	2¼	Packard Motor	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	
25¼	12	Pan-Am Airway	10	14½	14¼	14¼	−¼
10½	6¾	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 9
1	½	Panhandle P&R	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan18
45½	26½	Paraffine (2¼e)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Jan17
10⅞	4¼	Param Pic (.45e)	54	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
99	64	Param 1 pf (6)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	+⅛
11⅛	6¼	Param 2 pf (.60)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
18	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	Jan15
2⅞	1⅜	Park UCM (.10e)	5	2	2	2	+⅛
44½	29¼	Parke Dav (.40g)	4	30⅛	30	30	
23⅜	13½	Parker Rust(1a)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	−⅛
2⅝	¾	Parmelee Trans	2	1	1	1	Jan11
12⅛	5⅜	Pathe Film(.30e)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅜	5½	Patino M (.40e)	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+½
62½	43	Pen & Ford (3)	2	47	47	47	Jan16
96⅛	71	Penney(JC)(3a)	4	84½	83¾	84	+¼
4⅛	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 8
4	1½	Penn Dix Cem	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
46¼	11¾	Penn D pf A(1e)	3	42	41⅛	42	Jan17
16⅝	9¾	Penn Gl ct (1e)	2	13	13	13	Jan17
25⅞	15	Penn RR (1½e)	20	23⅜	23¼	23¼	−⅜
23	15	Peoples D (1a)	1	24	24	24	+⅛
43	23	Peo G L & C(2a)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	−⅛
4½	1½	Peoria & East	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan10
13¼	5½	Pere Marquette	1	8¾	8½	8¾	Jan17
24	15	Pet Milk (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 7
8⅞	5¾	Petrol Cp (.70e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan18
10⅛	6⅛	Pfeiffer (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
40½	25½	Phelps D (1½e)	13	31¾	31½	31¾	−⅛
47	37¾	Phila 6% pf (3)	3	44	43¾	44	
⅝	⅛	Phil Read C & I	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jan18
14⅛	11¾	Philco C (¾e)	1	12	12	12	Jan17
97⅛	68	Philip Mor (3)	6	77½	77¼	77½	
7¾	3⅛	Phillips-Jones	2	6½	6½	6½	
41¾	27⅛	Phillips Pet (2)	15	38	37⅞	38	+¼
6⅞	2½	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan17
28⅛	22	Pillsbury (1.60)	3	23½	23¼	23¼	Jan15
7¼	3½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
46⅛	16	Pittsburgh C pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan17
9⅞	5¼	Pitt C&I (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan17
16⅝	13½	Pitt Forg (1e)	1	14	14	14	
8¾	4½	Pitt S&B (.45e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
11	5	Pitt Steel	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan18
1⅛	⅝	Pittston Co	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan13
22¾	15	Plym Oil (1.30e)	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
20½	12¼	Pond Crk (1¾e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 9
12¾	5½	Poor & Co B	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
2⅛	½	Porto R-Am T A	1	¾	¾	¾	
8	4¾	Postal Tel pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
14½	6½	Pressed Stl Car	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
14¾	6⅝	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan17
45¼	21	Pressed Stl 2 pf	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	Jan17
71¾	53	Proct & Gam (2)	2	57⅛	57	57⅛	
43½	28⅜	P S NJ (2.40)	1	28⅞	28¾	28¾	−⅛
145	126	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	136	136	136	Jan16
128	110⅞	P S NJ 6% pf(6)	2	123½	123½	123½	Jan15
115½	100	P S NJ $5 pf(5)	1	110	110	110	Jan17
118	114½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	118	118	118	Dec20
32¼	16⅞	Pullman (¼g)	21	26¼	25⅝	26	−½
11½	6¾	Pure Oil (¼e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
97½	84	Pure O 6% pf(6)	1	100	100	100	−½
89	73⅜	Pure O 5% pf(5)	2	88½	88½	88½	
15⅝	9	Purity Bk(1.10e)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	−⅛
15½	9½	Quaker Oil(.80e)	2	10	10	10	Jan17
		R					
7¼	4¼	RadioCorp(.20g)	67	4¾	4½	4½	−⅛
79	48½	Radio cv pf(3½)	2	62¼	62	62	−¼
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan18
43½	34	Radio-Keith pf	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+¼
23	15½	Raybest (1½e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+¾
29⅞	13½	Rayonier Inc	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅜
37½	24	Ray'ier pf (2)	2	28⅜	28¼	28¼	−¼
17½	9⅞	Reading Co (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	−½
27	19¾	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	26	25½	52½	Jan16
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan17
4⅜	1¾	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan11
8¾	6⅝	Reliable St (½e)	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Dec31
13⅝	8	Reliance (.70e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 7
10½	6	Reming R (.20g)	3	9	9	9	
63¼	37¾	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	Jan16
2	1	Reo Motors ct	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	14	Repub Stl(.40e)	27	20½	20⅛	20¼	
97½	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	−⅜
14¾	7¼	Rev Cop & Brass	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
30¼	17½	Rev Cop&BrasA	2	24	23½	23½	Jan 2
15⅝	8⅛	ReynoldsM(.30e)	3	12½	12	12	Jan18
11⅞	6⅛	Reynolds Spring	3	9	9	9	Jan17
44	30½	Rey Tob B (½g)	14	34	33½	34	+½
9¼	5⅞	Richfield O (½e)	5	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
[illegible]	4⅜	Ritter Dental	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan17
12	3¼	Roan Ant (.63e)	10	5¾	5½	5¾	Jan16
22⅛	11½	Ruberoid (1.30e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15½	12½	Rustless Ir (.60)	10	13	12⅛	12¾	+½
1⅜	⅜	Rutland RR pf		⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec30
		S					
53	34	Safeway Str(3a)	3	44½	43¾	43¾	Jan16
42	26	St Jos Ld (2¼e)	5	37⅝	36⅞	37⅜	+⅝
⅜	1/16	St L-San Fran	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan17
⅞	⅛	St L San Fran pf	8	1/16	⅛	⅛	Jan17
43	17	SavageArms(4e)	7	47⅞	47	47⅛	−1⅜
14¾	7½	Schenley	4	11¼	11	11	
88	64⅝	Schenley pf(5½)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Jan18
49	34	Scott Pap(1.60a)	4	36¾	35¾	35¾	Jan17
⅜	⅛	Seaboard Air L	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	
1¼	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1/16
20	11	Seaboard Oil (1)	3	14½	14¼	14½	Jan17
2⅞	1½	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan16
88	61¼	Sears Roebk(3a)	12	77	76	76	
16⅝	8⅛	Servel Inc (1)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
16⅛	8½	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	13⅝	13	13⅝	−⅜
5¾	3	Sharp & Dohme	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
56	40½	Sharp D pf (3½)	2	54	53¾	53¾	Jan18
7⅝	4¾	Shattuck (.40)	1	5	5	5	−¼
13⅛	7⅞	Shell Un O (¾e)	14	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	−⅝
108¼	95⅛	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Silver K (.40)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
24	12½	Simmons (2e)	2	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
2½	1⅝	Simms Petrol	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
31	17⅝	Sim S&S (2.10e)	10	26½	26⅛	26⅛	Jan16
23¼	12¼	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	1	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
22	10½	Smith(AO)(½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	−⅜
11⅛	5	Smith & Cor(½)	3	10	10	10	−¼
24¾	14	Snider Pack (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
12½	7⅛	Socony V (½e)	31	9	8¾	8¾	−⅛
2½	1⅜	So A G&P (.20e)	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jan17
30¾	16	So P Rico Sug(1)	7	17⅝	17¼	17¼	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	10	So Grey L (1½)	3	15⅛	15	15	Jan17
30½	23¼	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
15⅝	6⅝	Southern Pacific	75	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
20½	8	Southern Ry	10	13	12⅝	12⅞	−⅜
34⅞	13¼	Southern Ry pf	8	22⅝	22½	22½	
39	17½	SoRyM&O ct (4)	1	29	29	29	Jan15
3⅛	1½	Sparks Withing	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan18
7	3¾	Spear & Co	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan13
23¾	14⅝	Spen Kel (1.60)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	Jan16
47	33	Sperry Corp(2e)	7	36¾	36½	36¾	+⅜
38¾	19	Spicer Mfg (¾g)	9	36½	36	36	−½
11⅛	4¾	Spiegel Inc(.15g)	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	−⅛
40½	26⅞	Square D (2.80e)	4	35	35	35	+⅛
7⅞	5	Stand Br. (.40a)	17	6⅜	6¼	6¼	−⅛
113	98	Stand B pf (4½)	1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+⅜
2⅝	1	Stand Gas & El	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan17
7½	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan17
18½	9⅞	Std Gas $6 pr pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan16
22¾	12⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	4	15½	15½	15½	Jan17
26⅛	16¼	Stand Oil Cal (1)	7	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
29	20⅜	Stand O Ind(1a)	29	27¼	26¾	27¼	+¼
46½	29⅞	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	113	34¼	33⅞	34	
38¾	23	Starrett (3¼e)	1	37	37	37	Jan18
80⅜	56	Sterling P (3.80)	6	63¼	63¼	63¼	+¾
8⅞	4½	Stewart-W (½e)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8¼	4	Stokely Bros	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅝	5	Stone & W (½e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
12⅝	5¾	Studebaker Cp	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
65⅞	46¾	Sun Oil (1a)	2	58	58	58	
10⅞	7⅛	Sun Min'g (1.60)	9	8¾	8½	8½	−⅛
27⅞	12½	Superheat (½a)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jan18
2½	1⅛	Superior O(.10e)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
18¼	9⅛	Superior Steel	6	15⅝	15	15	Jan17
35⅜	20	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan13
7⅛	3	Sweets Co of Am	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec27
24⅞	17⅝	Swift&Co(1.20a)	32	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+⅞
32¼	16⅝	Swift Intl (2)	2	18⅞	18½	18⅞	−⅛
9⅝	4¾	Syming ww(¼g)	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
7⅜	3¾	Syming xw (¼g)	2	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
		T					
6	4½	Talcott (.10g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan15
5⅜	2⅞	Telautogr (.05g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan17
9¼	4¼	Tenn Corp (¼g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+¼
12½	5	Texas & Pac Ry	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan17
47⅞	33	Texas Corp (2)	40	37¾	37⅜	37½	−⅛
4¼	2½	TexasGulf(.20e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan18
37¼	26⅞	Texas Gulf S(2a)	10	37½	37	37½	+⅞
8⅝	5⅜	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan18
6⅝	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	2	4	4	4	
18½	7	Thatch Mfg (1)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan18
53	36	That cv pf (3.60)	4	36½	36½	36½	Jan14
4	2⅛	The Fair	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Jan14
5¾	3	Thermoid Co	1	4½	4½	4½	
7½	2¾	Third Av Ry	1	4	4	4	Jan17
6½	4	Thompson (JR)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jan17
38⅛	25¾	Thomp Pr (1¾e)	1	32½	32½	32½	−½
2½	1	Thompson-Star	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan18
23	8	Thompson-S pf	1	14½	14½	14½	
12	9¾	Tide WA (.70e)	2	10	10	10	−⅛
99¾	81	Tide W pf (4½)	2	99½	99¼	99¼	Jan18
34½	18	Timken-D (3¼e)	25	33	32½	32⅝	−⅝
52½	35½	Timken R(3½e)	1	49	49	49	+½
7	4¼	Transamer (½)	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
21⅞	10¼	Trans & West A	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
9⅜	4½	Tran&Wil (.45e)	1	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Jan16
2¾	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
82½	64	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	75	74⅞	75	Jan18
5⅜	3½	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan17
10½	6¼	Truscon Steel	2	10	10	10	Jan16
13¼	5	Twenty C-Fox	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
25¼	14	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	1	18	18	18	Jan17
3¼	1	Twin City Rap T	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan18
13¼	6¼	Twin C'ch(.70e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
		U					
45	21½	Underw'd (2¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	−¾
18⅛	9¼	Union B&P (1e)	1	12	12	12	Jan18
88¾	59⅞	Union C (⅜g)	11	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	−⅛
17½	12	Union O C (1)	9	14	14	14	+¼
98	71	Union Pac (6)	9	82	81⅛	81⅛	−⅞
89½	70	Union Pac pf (4)	1	85	85	85	Jan18
16	13	Union Prem (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jan17
29⅞	22½	Union T C (1.80)	4	28⅞	28½	28½	Jan17
23¾	12	United Air Lines	27	15¼	14⅞	14¾	−⅝
53⅜	31½	United A (3½e)	12	41½	41⅛	41¼	−⅛
18	12⅛	United Bisc (1)	3	14	14	14	Jan16
65⅝	42½	United Carb (3)	1	50	50	50	+½
20½	12	Unit-C F (1.20a)	1	19½	19½	19½	−½
2⅞	1⅛	United Corp	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
42	26	United C pf (3)	10	29⅛	28⅜	29	−⅛
7¼	3¾	United Drug	5	4½	4½	4½	Jan18
6	2	United Dy'wood	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan17
5⅜	2⅞	United Elec Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
41	25½	United E&F (4e)	4	41	40	40	Jan16
85⅞	60	United Fruit (4)	4	69	68½	68½	−⅛
15	9½	United G Imp(1)	37	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
118	107½	United G pf (5)	3	116	115½	116	Jan17
13¾	6	Unit M&M(½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jan18
7⅛	3	United Paperbd	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan17
7⅛	3⅛	US & For Sec	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
97	80	US & For pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jan18
11	5⅛	US Freight (1e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	Jan17
89	50	US Gypsum (2a)	4	67½	67¼	67½	−⅛
6½	2¾	US Hoffman M	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
35	25½	US H M pf (2¾)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Jan17
28	14	US Indust Al	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jan18
7⅝	2½	US Leather	5	4⅛	4½	4½	Jan18
12¾	6	US Leather A	1	8	8	8	Jan16
74	48	US Leath pr pf	1	64	64	64	Jan17
38⅛	21¾	US Pipe & F(2a)	1	29	29	29	
39	27¼	US Play Cd (2a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan18
24	22	US Plywood 1.20	1	24	24	24	−⅜
1¾	½	US Real & Imp	5	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
41⅝	15	US Rubber	41	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+¼
117	68½	US Rub 1 pf (8)	2	87	86¾	87	+⅛
67⅝	39¼	US Smelt (1g)	1	63	63	63	−⅛
73½	60	USSmelt pf(3½)	2	74¾	74¼	74¾	−¼
76½	42	US Steel (3e)	102	66¾	65½	66	+⅜
130	103½	US Steel pf (7)	1	128½	128½	128½	−⅛
39¼	29½	US Tob (1.96e)	4	32¾	32¼	32¾	+¼
2¾	1¼	United Stockyd	1	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1	United Stores A	2	1	1	1	Jan17
63¼	41	Unit St pf (7½e)	1	50	50	50	Jan10
18½	12½	Univ Cycl(1.10e)	1	16	16	16	Jan17
70	45	Univ Leaf T(4a)	2	58	58	58	−¾
		V—W					
¾	1/16	Vadsco Sales	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan15
39⅞	22½	VanRaalte(2¼e)	5	26	25½	26	Jan15
43⅞	25	Vanadium (1½e)	5	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	−⅛
49½	35½	Vick Chem (2a)	5	44	43½	43½	Jan18
31½	19	Victor Ch(1.40e)	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅜
4⅛	1¾	Va-Caro Chem	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31¾	14	Va-C Ch 6% pf	5	26	26	26	+⅛
48	36¾	Virgin Ry (2½a)	8	41¼	41¼	41¼	−¼
35	28½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	7	32½	32½	32½	
1⅜	¼	Wabash Ry	5	¼	¼	¼	−⅛
2⅛	1/16	Wabash pf A	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1/16
9⅞	5¼	Waldorf S (.80a)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
23⅛	16½	Walgreen (1.60)	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	Jan18
104⅞	89	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jan13
35¼	18¼	Walker (H) (h4)	6	29½	29½	29½	Jan18
16⅝	10	Walker pf (h1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan18
6½	3	Walworth Co	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
9⅜	3½	Ward Baking A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan14
1⅜	⅜	Ward Baking B	2	⅞	[illegible]	⅞	Jan14
25½	13½	Ward Baking pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan18
4¼	2	Warner Bros Pic	14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
2⅛	⅜	Warren Bros	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan18
34⅛	22	Warren Fdy(2a)	1	30	30	30	Jan16
28¾	20	Wash G Lt(1½)	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	−⅜
20¼	13¼	Waukesha M (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan18
24	14	Wayne P (½g)	2	19⅞	19	19	Jan17
4⅞	2½	Webster Eisen	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Jan17
29⅞	15⅛	Wess O&S (½e)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
75	58¾	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jan18
120	108⅛	West PP pf(4½)	1	117	117	117	Jan14
25⅜	11	W Va P&P(.40g)	2	17⅛	17	17	Jan16
105	100⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Jan 9
40⅞	21	West Auto (2)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jan17
5	2¾	West Maryland	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan17
8	4⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	7	7	7	Jan16
1	⅛	West Pacific pf	1	½	½	½	+⅛
28¾	14½	West Union(1e)	3	21¼	21	21	−¼
28⅛	15⅛	West Air (1¾e)	5	21⅞	21½	21½	−⅛
113	76	West E&M(4¾e)	9	101½	100⅞	100⅞	−1⅜
37⅞	26	West El Inst(2e)	1	32	32	32	−1
38½	27¾	Westvaco(1.40a)	2	35¾	35½	35½	Jan17
38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
35⅛	18⅛	Wheeling Steel	5	27½	27½	27½	
74⅞	51	Wheel pr pf(5)	1	76	76	76	Jan14
11¼	7⅜	White Dent(.60)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan15
17⅛	7½	White Motor	10	16⅛	16	16⅛	
11⅝	4⅝	White Rock	1	6½	6½	6½	
7¾	3½	White Sew Ma	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan15
57½	38	White Sew M pf	2	45	45	45	Oct29
24⅞	14¾	White pr pf (2)	1	23	23	23	Jan14
3⅝	1¾	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 7
3½	1⅛	Willys-Overla'd	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
6¾	3	Willys-Over pf	2	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
7⅞	3¾	Wilson & Co	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
70	45	Wilson $6 pf(3k)	4	70	70	70	+1
34¼	15¾	Woodward I (1e)	25	31	31	31	
42¼	30	Woolworth(2.40)	25	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
24⅞	13⅝	Worth P & M	4	22½	22¼	22¼	
65¼	39	WPM cv ppf1½e	2	63	61½	61½	−1½
58	29	WPM prpf(1½e)	2	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	Jan18
93	73	Wrigley Jr (3a)	5	78	77½	77½	−½
25	15¼	Yale & T (.60a)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan17
19¼	9⅜	Yel T & C (1½e)	19	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	−¼
14	6⅝	YoungS&W(½e)	5	11⅜	11⅛	11¾	+½
48¼	16¼	Yng S&T (1¼e)	17	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	−⅛
99⅛	80	Yng S&T pf 5½	1	96	96	96	Jan17
28½	12½	YoungStD(1½e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
17⅜	8⅜	Zenith Rad (1e)	10	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
4⅜	2	Zonite Products	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan17
		RIGHTS Expire					
3-64	1-64	Phillips P J'n 23	217	1-512	1-512	1-512	Jan18

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Steel Production Rises to Highest Point Since 1929

Business and Industry

U. S. Credit Structure Seen Based on Capacity-to-Produce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A curious aspect of the current financial situation is that one of the dreams of money theorists seems to have come true in this country without anyone having actually intended so. Both the recent budget and Secretary Henry Morgenthau's release of the figures on British capacity to pay contribute evidence to the fact that our credit structure is now actually based, as the dreamers once suggested, on the country's capacity-to-produce.

The budget, for instance, was practically no budget at all in the traditional sense. It did not start, as a normal budget does, with the question how much money we can afford to spend, and go from there to divide that money up among various outlets. It was just a set of requests to Congress for money enough to buy all the armament that American industry can produce. If American industrial capacity to produce armaments were twice what it is, the defense budget would have been twice the $10,000,000,000 actually asked for, and if American industry can't turn out that amount, then the final budget outturn will be considerably lower than the $10,000,000,000 estimate.

As one of the leading private services said, the budget was just a "synthetic rubber sieve." The important thing is that the limit to the budget was industrial capacity, not the amount of money available. The amount of money to be made available will be enough to keep industry at capacity—no more, no less, provided prices are not allowed to run away, as it is the national intention that they shall not be.

Budget Not Complete

Such a budget is an open recognition of the fact that money is no longer the sinews of war. It was not pretented even that the official figures were complete. They didn't include RFC defense loans or strategic materials procurement, CCC loans on farm crops, nor the 12,000 campaign-promise bombers, nor the 200 merchant ships recently announced, nor any aid to Britain under the lease-lend program. These together might add another $5,000,000,000-$10,000,000,000 if the capacity is there, and if the capacity isn't there, the total outlays won't even reach the official $17,500,000,000 figure.

The Treasury's figures on British resources here carried similar implications. They were a great deal less than expected. Britain's available resources here of round $1,875,000,000, plus her anticipated trade revenues of round $1,400,000,000 will barely cover her requirements in 1941 on armaments already ordered. Any further armament supplies will have to be financed by the United States Treasury, and the amount of such financing will depend entirely on the capacity of American industry to produce.

This is why the question of industrial capacity, normally an academic one during peace-times when the industrial machine practically never runs to capacity, has now become of paramount importance, far transcending any question of how and where the money is to be raised.

Yet already the question of capacity has been given a political slant. In steel, for instance, an unofficial organization sympathetic to the New Deal has presented a fantastic estimate as to steel capacity requirements.

The steel people themselves make the reasonable estimate that they now have a capacity of nearly 85,000,000 tons, and that allowing 10,000,000 tons for our own defense program and 10,000,000 for Britain, this will leave 65,000,000 tons for civilian requirements, which is more than the country has ever used before and more than was taken in 1940 even including heavy British takings and a huge bulge in civilian steel takings due to anticipation of ultimate defense needs.

But the "National Economic and Social Planning Association" puts estimated present capacity actually below the present rate of production, and then estimates American and British defense needs at round 27,000,000 tons apiece.

Aluminum Factors

The aluminum industry is being similarly belabored with criticism for lack of facilities, though it has hitherto been over-capacitated, and early in the defense program, without waiting for government cue, tax relief, or federal financing, it undertook a huge expansion program which in two years will double its output and keep it well abreast of airplane requirements.

Practically the same story holds for Dow Chemical, only American maker of magnesium, the metal even lighter than aluminum which, compounded with aluminum, makes so-called dural or duraluminum. It couldn't find markets hitherto, yet now is under criticism for restricting capacity. In fact the charge of "restricting capacity" has now replaced, in fashionable economic circles, the peacetime charge of "restricting output." These economic critics are of the same group which, as one of the last gestures of the TNEC, criticised the steel industry for over-building.

All the leading armament industries have been reluctant to expand capacity for fear of the postwar aftermath when the country abandons the policy of basing its money and credit on its capacity to produce, and goes into a slump.

The airplane people have by now abandoned their reluctance to expand plant, and the machine-tool people are expanding in a very big way. So are the shipbuilders, but the head of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, H. Gerrish Smith, recently opposed further increase in the number of American shipyards, for the obvious reason that shipbuilding is a prince-or-pauper industry, and will end the emergency enormously "over-built."

Utilities Pushed

The utilities have been pushed for years with fancy Washington plans for national grids and other expansion proposals on this and that ground, and now find themselves again urged to expand generating facilities, this time on defense grounds, though this urging is somewhat soft-pedalled by the fact that the makers of electrical equipment are themselves working at capacity and not able easily to expand their output of heavy turbines, steam power generators, and so on, and a bottleneck in copper has already developed.

Labor also views with concern the programs for rapid training of skilled and semi-skilled men, fearing that a return to old-fashioned fiscal theory after the war may put a large proportion of skilled men out of work.

However, it seems probable that the new method of basing the budget on the country's capacity to produce, rather than on a shifting compromise between the theory of pump-priming and the ideal of budget-balancing, may be here for longer than the emergency.

If, after the war, business begins to go into a slump, the government is sure to expand its work-making projects. President Roosevelt has already indicated the intent to hold back some public works for a possible post-defense need. In fact the idea of basing credit-debt expansion on the ability of the country to produce is implicit in the ideas of pump-priming, compensated economy, and the other intellectual half-way measures of recent years.

Budget-Balancing

This offers considerable food for thought. Budget-balancing appears unlikely now or later. The budget has been informally based for years on the country's idea that some kind of work must be provided for everybody, which is merely a humanitarian and half-way means of basing the national debt-credit on the country's capacity to produce. Now that the defense program has firmly instilled in Washington thinking the phrase "We didn't prime the pump enough in the past," it doesn't look as though we will return to deficits even as small as $3,500,000,000 a year.

Hence if the naional credit structure is hereafter to be based, as now, on the country's capacity to produce, it would be well for business economists to figure out how private business could safely cut in on that credit expansion, instead of leaving it entirely to the brain-trusters, who will appropriate all the advantages of the new financial set-up for the Federal Government, in the form of deficit-financed Federal hand-outs, subsidies, helps, aids, vested political interests, actuarially insoluble insurance systems, and the like.

H. F.

New Ordnance Plant Contract Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded an $8,514,370 contract for construction of the new Wolf Creek ordnance plant at Milan, Tenn., to the H. K. Ferguson Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Oman Construction Co., Nashville, Tenn.

A $7,294,227 contract was awarded at the same time for construction of a cantonment near Leesville, La., to be known as Camp Polk. The award went to W. Horace Williams Co., New Orleans, La. The Benham Engineering Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., was included in the contract as architect and engineer.

The H. K. Ferguson Co., Cleveland, is architect and engineer for the Milan, Tenn., ordnance establishment, an ammunition loading plant.

The Procter & Gamble Defense Corporation, Cincinnati, was given a $24,720,000 contract on Dec. 31 for operation of the Milan plant, and also a $3,585,600 contract for equipment and management services.

Bank of America Reports Loans Largest in U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—President L. M. Giannini told stockholders of the Bank of America the bank's $778,295,000 loans total was "the largest for any bank in the United States."

That marked an increase of $67,249,000 during 1940.

The bank's gross income of $74,105,559, Mr. Giannini said, came thus: loans $40,422,940; security investments $22,965,903; trust fees, service charges, recoveries, etc. $10,716, 716.

Mr. Gianini said 10 per cent of the preferred stock, of which $30,000,000 was issued in June, 1940, had been retired since the start of this year.

Directors and officers were reelected, the only change being the retirement of A. P. Giannini from chairmanship of the executive committee, the President assuming that office.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $30,000 off $1,000 from previous transaction. This is the lowest value which has been set on an exchange membership since 1899 when a seat changed hands at $29,500. Current bid and offer for membership is $30,000 and $33,000 respectively.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States during the past week increased 1 point to 98 per cent of mill capacity, a new high since 1929, according to the magazine Steel.

"Business," continues the report, "has entered a more orderly phase. Whereas a month ago orders were in large measure for immediate requirements, with pressure for rush shipments, ordering now is largely in anticipation of probable requirements, some consumers asking to be placed on order books as far ahead as fourth quarter to assure place on rolling schedules.

"Incoming business is as great or even larger than before, but the situation seems calmer as both producers and consumers are better adjusted to unusual conditions. In the long run plenty of steel seems assured, though temporary scarcity may continue to be felt in certain items and instances. Producers are now better experienced in rationing steel to exact requirements. Consumers are more patient and reasonable as to getting places on order books and receiving shipments on current needs. Apparently no consumer has been compelled to shut down or curtail operations because of lack of material.

Producers Confident

"Having weathered several months of apparent stringency without suffering real distress, both producers and consumers are confident about the future. Moreover the trade realizes that the first few months of a boom are always the most confusing, order eventually settling out of complexities.

"As an example of rigorous rationing on part of producers is the policy of many pig iron producers to refuse selling a pound until customers prove their urgent need and exhaustion of old stocks. Emphasis seems to be shifting from whether 83,000,000 tons of ingots per year is sufficient to whether consumers can fabricate and digest that much steel. In other words the live question becomes: Is there the ability to consume? Naturally, the more advanced the stage of manufacture, the scarcer becomes supply of skilled labor, housing and machines.

"As was expected, labor starts to ask for increased wages at steel-making plants. The industry believes that, since Washington is openly committed to the policy of holding prices down, to be consistent, it must insist on no advance in unit wages.

"Many expect that the price reduction goal of $20 per ton for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh will not be attained, but that the market will stabilize around $21.50. Railroad lists recently brought out bids of $22 and $23 per ton, Washington having advised the carriers to accept the lower bid.

"In addition to 150,000 tons of steel needed for 60 cargo vessels to be built here for the British, awards for which are now being made, 280,000 tons more will be required for 112 7,500-gross ton prefabricated merchants ships for the United States government which have been placed tentatively. For remaining 88 ships in the building program 220,000 tons will be needed.

Auto Output Rises

"Automobile production for the week ended Jan. 18 is estimated at 124,025 units, an increase of 8,090 over a week before, comparing with 108,545 for the corresponding week of 1940."

Increases in ingot production last week took place in five districts as follows: Eastern Pennsylvania, 1 point to 96, Wheeling 9 points to 100, Cleveland 4½ points to 89, New England 14 points to 100 and Detroit 1 point to 95. Declines set in only at Chicago, of 1½ points to 98½. Unchanged were Pittsburgh at 95½, Buffalo at 90½, Birmingham at 100, Cincinnati at 88½, St. Louis at 87½ and Youngstown at 94 per cent.

Two composite price groups declined because of further recessions in scrap. Steelworks scrap fell 50 cents to $20.50, while iron and steel was down 14 cents at $38.33. Finished steel was unchanged at $56.60.

Morgenthau Fully Endorses Bank Holding Company Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau has endorsed "100 per cent" a bill introduced by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia to restrict bank holding companies.

Asked whether the Treasury was the actual source of the bill, the Secretary said, "how can I go any further than say I am 100 per cent for its provisions?"

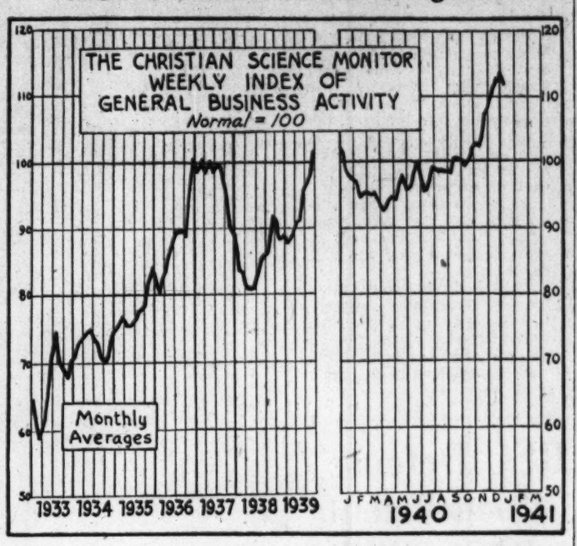
Senator Glass said he had introduced the bill at someone else's request. It would require bank holding companies to divest themselves by June 30, 1944 of all but 10 per cent of the stock they own in any one bank.

Mr. Morgenthau added that he had favored such legislation for three years because of his belief that the "bank holding company situation was unhealthy and unwholesome."

Gen'l Public Service Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Public Service Corp., an investment company, reported asset value per share of preferred stock totaled $71.29 on Dec. 31, compared with $95.05 a year earlier. Undeclared cumulative dividends on 22,530 shares of preferred stock, including those normally payable Feb. 1, 1941, totaled $438,994. These were in addition to dividends of $33,769 declared payable to holders of record Oct. 15, 1937, payment of which was postponed.

Monitor Index of Business Lower in Week of Jan. 11



Interrupting the current expansion, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined in the week ended Jan. 11. The decrease lowered the index to 111.4 (prel.) on Jan. 11, compared with 114.2 on Jan. 4, and 98.9 on Jan. 13, 1940.

Advances were reported in the actual figures for the three components of the index, electric power production, miscellaneous freight carloadings, and bank debits outside New York City. In each case, however, the rebound from the holiday closings was less than usual and allowances for seasonal and trend factors lowered the adjusted indexes.

Upturns were recorded in most lines of activity following the holiday interruptions and in some cases the recovery was sharp. Automobile production spurted forward last week to the highest figure for any January week and a continued high level of activity is looked for in anticipation of later interruptions for defense requirements.

Further gains in the steel and textile industries were reported with backlogs of unfilled orders increasing. In the tool, aircraft, and shipbuilding industries, defense needs are maintaining operations at high levels.

With increases in consumer purchasing power, retail trade is showing substantial gains. Sales last week were reported some 8 to 11 per cent above a year ago and wholesalers report expanding commitments.

Commodity prices remained more or less steady during the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 11,* 1941	Jan. 4 1941	Jan. 13, 1940
Combined index	111.4	114.2	98.9
Bk debits outside NYC	102.2	105.8	89.4
Elec power produc.	110.5	111.7	103.8
Misc carloadings	122.5	127.5	99.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market didn't do so well last week. It lost in one week what it had gained in two, and—perhaps even more significant — the week's decline began before the market had regained the November highs.

There might be several explanations. The front-page testimony on the lease-lend bill was decidedly unfavorable. Secretary Henry Morgenthau revealed how fast Britain's available dollar assets had dwindled. And Secretaries Hull, Stimson, and Knox, in laying it on thick about Britain's immediate danger and our ultimate danger, laid it on a little too thick for the stock market. The "short of war" gap seems to be getting steadily narrower, especially since Secretary Cordell Hull's evidence seemed to say that under present circumstances we can't very long continue to abide by international law while the Axis powers continue ignoring it.

It must never be forgotten that "capitalism," of whose strength the stock market is the visible symbol, no longer blends with war. The phrase "capitalist war-mongering" is obsolete, and modern capitalist interests are more likely to go too far on appeasement than in the other direction. Adam Smith pointed out how short-sighted capitalism promoted war, but that was long ago. War means higher corporate taxes and the washing out of the bulwarks of law and contract upon which capitalism depends.

Business News Ignored

The market obviously, for reasons along this line, continues to ignore business prospects which continue on the up and up. Steel operations advanced last week. Automobile output continues virtually at capacity as the motor manufacturers ram up production as far as dealers will stock up on cars, against the day when automobile production may be slowed by defense-program rationing of men, steel, aluminum, copper, machine-tools, and other indispensables. And retail sales of automobiles continue at very high levels, as in fact do retail sales of practically everything.

The business indices continue on to new highs even after seasonal adjustment. In other words, seasonal adjustment calls for an increase in industrial output at this time. Therefore a mild increase would only hold the seasonally-adjusted indices at a level—but instead they keep on climbing.

The Federal Reserve Board adjusted index, which was 136 for December, may top that figure slightly this month, and the cautious Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts further gains this half. Practically all indices seem headed for capacity, and capacity itself is a ceiling which is now rising.

Evidence of why the stock market has parted company with the business indices is now showing up in the form of 1940 earnings statements and predictions. Non-defense companies like General Foods, the two big milk companies, and Reynolds Tobacco, indicated 1940 earnings lower after taxes than the earnings of 1939, and even companies somewhat involved in defense business, like Climax Molybdenum, show lower earnings. All this is in advance of further tax increases anticipated this year.

That private as well as corporate income taxes will be again jacked up, seems to be one explanation for the current heavy volume of over-the-counter, after-the-market sales, such as that of 500,000 shares of Jersey out of the Harkness estate. Until a few months ago it had been hoped that Congress might even further liberalize the capital gains tax, but now the fear is that it will be again tightened up. Therefore big estates and private holders of security blocks are evidently selling out and registering their gains as soon as possible.

For these hundreds of thousands of shares sold off the market in the last fortnight are only partly on British Treasury account. A large percentage is coming out of the strongboxes of wealthy Americans. And it is perhaps of considerable significance that the distributors report that the securities are going chiefly into small hands, with most of the sales in lots of 100 shares or less.

British Assets Drop

Incidentally, Secretary Morgenthau's report on the remains of the British dollar assets was quite a shock. The Reserve Board recently estimated the total as around $7,000,000,000 in August, 1939. Now they've shrunk to round $1,775,000,000. That's all there is left to meet a British-American 1941 balance of trade unfavorable to the British by about $1,500,000,000—not counting any armament orders placed or to be placed this year.

The Reserve Board estimated about $2,000,000,000 of British gold and now that's apparently sunk to only a little over $200,000,000, or about a tenth, which apparently means that the gold of the Exchange Equalization Fund, which was reinforced at the beginning of the war by the Bank of England's gold, is now practically all gone. The report also confirmed the general estimate that Britain has been selling round $1,000,000 in securities per business day since the war began, and now has only a little over $600,000,000 left.

What is to come of this $600,000,000 of securities is still wrapped in mystery. Two investment trust groups, apparently, are bidding to take them over in a lump—one headed by Cy Quinn of Tri-Continental and the other by Arthur Bunker of Lehman Corporation. The RFC has an interest in the matter, and might put up the money on loan to the investment trusts, who certainly haven't that much themselves; and of course the Treasury is very much interested. All the information so far has come out of Washington, not New York, and the principals here are being very reticent indeed.

Meantime it is also rumored that the British would be satisfied if they could be left alone to handle the distribution themselves without benefit of investment trusts, and they are doing some quite heavy distribution at present through various houses round the Street. The principal value of the investment trust deal, presumably, would be to enable the British to get their money so much the quicker, but that presumably would have to mean through RFC money, obtained directly or indirectly.

Manufacturers' Data to Help Defense Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Launching industry's "Preparedness Through Production" week and its comprehensive census of plant space and equipment available for national defense production, John D. Biggers told a nation-wide radio audience that the time had come when this country could "permit no needed facilities to remain idle."

The chief of production in the Office of Production Management—the new super-defense body—urged all manufacturers, large and small, to give maximum co-operation in making complete the industrial inventory which is being conducted by the National Industrial Council, comprised of manufacturing trade associations throughout the country. The council is sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Industry Not Lax

Mr. Biggers said that industry had "not been lax" in girding itself to become the arsenal of democracy.

"As an officer of production in the service of the Government, I have nothing but praise, for the manner in which American industry, geared to peace, is now tackling over $17,000,000,000 worth of armament orders," he said. "Sure, there have been some mixups. Some stumbling blocks have developed. Some delays have occurred, but none of a deliberate obstinate sort, and in total, a remarkably small amount."

"Immediately there will be on the manager's desk of every factory now known to the Manufacturing Associations of America, a questionnaire. If any factory, however small or new or obscure, or however well-known and powerful, should have failed to receive its questionnaire, the Office of Production Management asks that that factory notify the manufacturers' association in its region."

All Plants Useful

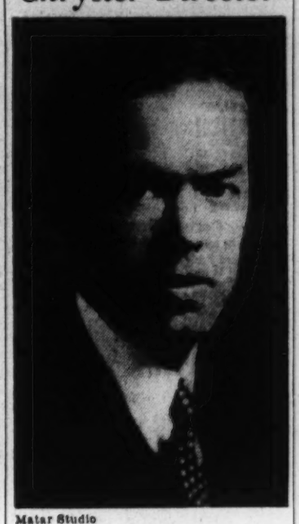
Mr. Biggers said there was no plant so specialized that its facilities could not be converted to defense work, pointing out that a typewriter factory now was working on machine guns and a stove company on bolts. He explained that the N. A. M. will digest, organize, and classify all data submitted and make the final tabulations available to defense officials at Washington. The information will then be made available to government procurement officers and ordnance officials as well as to manufacturers in various regions who may be searching for facilities which, by sub-contracting, may be utilized for accelerating the defense production program.

WASHINGTON — William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, called on industry to muster every effort for an "all out" inventory of its plant resources to make "Preparedness Through Production Week" an outstanding contribution to national defense.

WASHINGTON (AP) — John B. Biggers of the Office of Production Management disclosed that American aircraft plants turned out 799 military planes of all types in December, substantially in excess of the prediction of William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management.

Mr. Knudsen told the National Association of Manufacturers last month that advance estimates of production expected by January 1 had had to be scaled down 30 per cent from a 1,000 plane rate.

Chrysler Director



Matar Studio

Thomas E. Murray

President of the Metropolitan Engineering Co., elected a director of Chrysler Corp. to fill a vacancy. Mr. Murray was receiver for the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. prior to its acquisition by New York last year.

Argentina Reported Trying For Grain Deal With Russia

BUENOS AIRES (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Prompted by Argentina's acute economic situation, negotiations are reported under way for sale of part of the country's 6,000,000-ton grain surplus and other products to Soviet Russia.

"It is no longer a question of whether we like Communism," said a source close to the Agriculture Ministry, "it is aq uestion of selling grain crops which threaten to smash Argentina's economic structure unless the markets are opened."

Soviet Not Recognized

Argentina never has recognized the Soviet and was, in fact, the sponsor of the resolution which expelled Russia from the League of Nations because of her activity against Finland.

Informed persons here said the marketing plan was heavy with complications.

Great Britain, they pointed out, probably would refuse to let exports to Russia go much beyond what would be considered normal, because England believes the products might be destined for Germany.

[On Jan. 10 the Soviet agreed to send Germany quantities of food, especially grain, in a collaboration described as an enlarged economic agreement.]

How far the Argentine-Soviet negotiations have gone has not been disclosed, but in London last Wednesday, Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare, was said to be investigating a report that Russia proposed to form a 200-vessel merchant fleet to carry produce from the Americas to Russia.

The next day this report was denied by responsible Soviet sources in London, saying that "the Soviet has enough ships of its own to transport its needs."

Buys Hides, Wool

Although the Soviet Government is not officially represented here, Russians have been active in recent months increasing their purchases of hides and wool. In one week, two merchantmen sailed from Buenos Aires for Russia.

Argentina's willingness to swallow its opposition to Communism was said to have been increased when prospects for the coming harvest indicated a bumper corn crop of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons.

Sources close to the Agriculture Ministry said Argentina, with 300,000,000 pesos ($75,000,000) already tied up in minimum price guarantees to grain producers, faced a "most serious outlook" in the new crop year.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Cordell Hull said that no serious questions involving trans-shipment of war materials from South or Central American nations to Russia—from where they might be sent to Germany—had been called to the attention of the State Department.

The Secretary's statement was made in answer to questions by newspapermen involving reported "leakage" of supplies from Latin American ports which the British say are detrimental to their cause.

The United States, as well as the other American republics, Secretary Hull said, was making every possible effort to co-operate in ideas, purposes and activities for the general benefit of the Americas.

Competitive Bids Hit In I. B. A. Report

NEW YORK (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association of America urged the Securities & Exchange Commission not to compel competitive bidding on sales of new utility securities until after further study.

The association asked that "the broad questions of public policy" involved in such bidding be thoroughly explored at public hearings before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in Washington.

Request In Brief

The request was contained in a brief filed with the commission by the association protesting a proposal of the SEC's public utilities division.

Emmett F. Connely, President of the association, summed up the I. B. A. position as follows:

"1—Compulsory bidding would cause damage to investors, arising, among other things, from the overpricing of issues. Any increase in price to the issuer would be at the expense of decreased yields to the investor, whose interests the commission is under duty to guard.

"2—The underwriter making the skimpiest and cheapest investigation, and contemplating the cheapest distribution methods could afford to pay the highest price.

"3—Purchase of securities at the highest possible price would tend to bring about high-pressure salesmanship, which reputable investment bankers seek to avoid.

"4—The 'competition of the market' by which every issue must be judged assures fair prices to the issuer and to investors.

"5—Compulsory bidding would force the concentration of distribution into the hands of relatively few underwriters and dealers, to the detriment of small investors and dealers.

Not Best Means

"6—Compulsory bidding is not the best available means for judging the reasonableness of prices and spreads.

"7—Compulsory bidding would not help the SEC meet its statutory responsibilities under the Holding Company Act. It would still be necessary for it to examine the reasonableness of price and spread after the bids had been received.

"8—Compulsory bidding would conflict with the theory of the Securities Act which requires a thorough and searching investigation to be made by a responsible underwriter.

"9—The advice of the investment banker and professional work he does in setting up an issue could not be provided under compulsory bidding and could not be replaced."

Rustless Iron & Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Rustless Iron & Steel Corp. of Baltimore reported for 1940 consolidated earnings of $1,280,799 after provision for excess profits taxes, equal to $1.28 a common share, compared with $1,090,876, or $1.13 a share, in 1939.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

January 25, 1941

THE MAKINGS OF DEMOCRACY IN CHINA
By Paul M. A. Linebarger
As Japan hastens toward ambiguous totalitarianism, China's vast armies are providing a forcing-ground for a possible new working democracy in continental Asia

HOW SHALL WE MOBILIZE? By E. P. Herring
Analysis and comparison of methods of mobilization and preparedness used in the World War and those necessary to the present defense of the United States.

THORNTON WILDER COMES TO "OUR TOWN"
By Alexandra Krostin
Interview with a Pulitzer Prize-Winning Playwright and Novelist.

EXPLORATIONS FOR EVERYONE
By Herbert B. Nichols
Philadelphia's Academy of Natural Sciences is not satisfied with merely private research; it is sponsoring expeditions outside the city on which amateur researchers from bus drivers to Boy Scouts can explore caves or follow the bluebirds.

"STEEL" FROM WOOD By Kate Archibald
Plywood, "an achievement in wood," because of its great strength and pliability is being used increasingly in boats and buildings and may lead to houses of the future being glued together.

in The Weekly Magazine Section

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Baruch Urges One Head Over Defense Work

NEW YORK (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, has advocated to important industrial leaders that mobilization for total defense should be entrusted to a single responsible head, it is learned.

Mr. Baruch, at a private meeting recently, spoke to a group of industrialists and economists under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Authority for defense mobilization at Washington is now shared by William S. Knudsen, formerly President of General Motors Corp., and Sidney Hillman, representing labor in the defense effort.

Recommendations

While the World War production czar mentioned neither of these men by name, he cited this rule of 1917-18 set-up:

"Committees for counsel, a single responsible head for action."

Other steps which Mr. Baruch recommended included a strict system of compulsory priorities over men, money, materials and transportation; a "ceiling" on prices, with changes to be made only with the consent of a government body; limitation on profits; and payment of as high a proportion as possible of defense costs through increased taxation.

"Taxation should be increased to pay as we go as far as possible—and I think we can go very far," Mr. Baruch said.

He said price-fixing was a necessary outcome of a system of priorities for government needs over those of the ordinary consumer, and that of all the methods suggested "I know of none which has so few objections as that of placing a ceiling over all prices of goods, services, rents, everything, as of a date before declaration of war, when there is some relationship between the activities within and without the Nation, such as now."

This system, he said, "is a preservation of a natural determination," while any attempt to fix individual prices of specific goods or services is "a substitution of a collection of artificial determinations."

Speaks on Labor

Regarding labor, Mr. Baruch said:

"We heard much talk about labor's demands. There are certain statutes on the books. They should be observed and modified only in an emergency. War should be no reason for changing any 'status quo ante' unless it should become self-evident."

Mr. Baruch recalled that in 1917-18 the Government had not attempted to tell workers where or for whom to work, but that it had insisted on the principle "work—or fight."

"The draft of men for industrial employment is not only impossible, it is wholly unnecessary."

"Labor already has an agency within the Government and on the present defense commission. I think labor should be given broader representation in the conduct of the war," Mr. Baruch said.

Export Licenses Being Issued At About 800 a Day

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Secretary Cordell Hull disclosed that export licenses for products classified as vital to national defense are now being issued at the rate of approximately 800 a day.

The Secretary cited that figure in a telegram to C. H. Callaghan, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, explaining the present situation with regard to export license issuance.

"The purpose of the present licensing system," Mr. Hull said, "is to control exports in the interests of national defense of this country and that purpose is being accomplished."

The Department, he said, "fully appreciates the difficulties which have been caused by the unavoidable delay in acting upon the enormous mass of applications received since Dec. 29 for license to export iron and steel products."

Approximately 10,000 licenses were issued during the period Dec. 30 to Jan. 16, inclusive, he said.

NEW YORK (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has declined to grant postponement of the effective date for invoking export licensing control on certain commodities requested by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York.

In a letter to Cornelius H. Callaghan, association manager, the Secretary declared the purpose of the licensing system was to "control exports in the interests of the national defense of this country and that purpose is being accomplished."

Surplus Administration Buys 300 Tubs of Butter

CHICAGO (AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration entered the local butter market Jan. 13, purchasing 300 tubs of miscellaneous extras at 29¼ cents a pound. This was a decline of ¾ cent from Jan. 11 price and 6¼ cents off the three year peak established Dec. 12.

These purchases, announced by officials of the Mercantile Exchange, were the first by the SMA since June 14, 1940.

Singapore Rubber Export Tax

SINGAPORE (AP)—A special 2.5 per cent ad valorem war tax on Singapore rubber exports has been levied by the legislative council in addition to a similar tax imposed last April.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3½s 49-46	112.3	112.3	112.3
2 2¾s 54-51	109.9	109.9	109.9
6 3s 55-51	112.8	112.8	112.8
1 2¾s 59-56	108.29	108.29	108.29
16 2¾s 55-60	109.1	109.	109.

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	102⅛	101¾	101¾
3 3s 80 reg	101¼	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	54½	54½	54½
6 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95¾	95¾	95¾
19 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅞	106¾	106¾
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
18 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108¾	108¾
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅞	109	109
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	110	110	110
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	35	35	35
4 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92	92	92
8 AT&SF 4s 7905-55	99½	99½	99½
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
22 A C Line cit 4s 52	72	71¾	71¾
4 A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	62¾	63¾
5 A C Line 5s 45	81½	81½	81½
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¼	31¼	41¼
34 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	85½	85	85½
1 Austin&NW 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
58 B&O st A	42⅞	42½	42½
22 B&O 95 stC	48⅜	48	48
48 B&O 2000 st D	42¾	42½	42½
29 B&O 96 st F	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
57 B&O cv 60 st	17⅞	17½	17⅝
4 B&O 4s 48	73	72¾	72¾
1 B&O SW 50 st	48½	48½	48½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅜	106¼	106¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Bost&Me 5s 67	79½	79½	79½
3 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	77	77	77
56 Bost&Me 4½s 70	25⅝	25	25⅜
11 Bost&Me 4s 60	72	71¾	72
5 Bos&NY Air L 4s 55	11	11	11
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	4¼	4⅛	4¼
9 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	4	4	4
2 Bush Term 5s 55	45	45	45
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	68	68	68
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	96	95¾	96
1 Can Pac 5s 54	73	73	73
2 Can Pac 4s perp	55	55	55
10 Caro Cen 4s 49	42	41	42
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 Celanese 3s 55	98	97⅞	98
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	92	92	92
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	20	20	20
10 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107	106⅞	107
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	49½	49	49½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70½	70¼	70¼
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	90	90	90
3 CpP&F(38) 4¾s 50	104½	104½	104½
1 C&O 4½s 92	131¼	131¼	131¼
41 C&O 3½s 96 D	105½	105	105½
27 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 C&O rfg 3½ 63F	107½	107	107
19 Chi & Alton 3s 49	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	86½	85⅞	86
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	77⅛	77	77
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87	87	87
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅝	93½	93½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chic Gt West 4s 59	31¾	31¾	31¾
148 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 CMSP 4¾s 89F	34½	34½	34½
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34½	34½	34½
8 CMSP 4½s 89E	34½	34½	34½
27 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34¼	34	34
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	24½	24	24½
15 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13	13	13
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13	13	13
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	19½	19½	19½
15 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 CRI&P 4s 88	16½	16½	16½
5 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	15½	15½	15½
5 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7½	7½	7½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7	7	7
5 ChUnSta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 ChUnSta 3½s 63	102½	101¾	101¾
2 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94	94	94
1 ChildsCo 5s 43	36	36	36
2 CinGas&El 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Clear&Mahon 5s 43	92	92	92
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	60	59¾	59¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87½	87½	87½
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78¼	78	78¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
4 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	105½	105½	105
5 ColumbiaG 5s 1961	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	115	114¾	115
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	106	106
4 ConRys 4s 54	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 ConsumPow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 ConsumPow 3½s 65	107	107	107
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17½	17½	17½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16½	16½	16½
6 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99⅛	99	99
10 Dayton P & L 3s '70	107	107	107
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54	54¾	54
2 Del P & L 4½s '71	108¼	108¼	108¼
43 D & R G 4s '36	8½	8½	8½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 D & R G West 5s '78	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35ct	5	5	5
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅝	107	107⅝
1 Elg Joliet & E 3¼s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
40 Erie rfg 5s '67	18½	18⅜	18½
18 Erie rfg 5s '75	18	18½	18¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	85½	85½	85½
29 Erie gen lien 4s '96	44½	44⅜	44½
11 Erie & Jer 6s '55	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Erie Gen 6s '57	107½	107½	107½
6 Fairbnks Morse 4s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Firestone T&R3½s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Fla E Sst 5s 74	8	7¾	8
23 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7½	7½	7½
89 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89	88½	88½
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	81½	81	81
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	102	102	102
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	94¾	94¾	94¾
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	95	94¾	95
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99½	99	99½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58½	58½	58½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	30½	30	30½
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45½	45¼	45¼
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11½	11½	11½
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	43½	44
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44½	44½
24 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41½	32
12 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	51	51
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45½	45	45¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43	43½
9 Inland Stl 3s 61	107⅛	107	107
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¾	98½	98½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10½	10½	10½
7 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
30 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¼	40¾	40¾
22 Int T&T 5s 55	43½	43	43
2 KCtS&Mem 4s 36	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 KCSouth 5s 50	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 KCSouth 3s 50	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 LacGas 6s 42 A	58	58	58
11 Lac Gas 5½s 53	62¼	61¼	62¼
2 LacGas 5½s 60D	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
13 Lac Gas 5s 42	95¾	95⅝	95¾
8 LE&West 2d 5s 41	97½	96¾	97½
1 LS&MS 3½s 97 reg	89½	89½	89½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	39	39	39
5 LehValHTerm 5s 54	46	46	46
4 LehValNY 4½s 50	50	49⅞	50
10 LehVal 5s 2003 st	27	26¾	26¾
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24	25	24½
39 LehVal 4s 2003 st	23⅞	22¼	22½
5 LehValTerm 5s 51	54	54	54
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100	100	100
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	51⅞	52
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	30	30	30
8 Manitow Gb&N 3½s 41	27	27	27
2 Marion St Shov 6s 47	90	90	90
7 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	105⅝	105	105½
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	69½	69½	69½
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	30½	30½	30½
10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	18	18	18
6 M&SL cn 5c 34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 MSP&SSMar 5s 38	9	9	9
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15⅛	15	15
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4	3⅞	4
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29	29	29
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1½
27 Mo Uac 5s 77 F	21	20¾	20⅞
21 Mo Pac 5s 78G	21¾	21½	21¾
33 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	21¾	21½	21½
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21	20⅞	21
14 Mo Pac ben 4s 75	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	39⅜	39¼	39½
6 Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105¼	105¼
16 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105	105	105
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	50½	50½	50½
5 N E T&T 5s 52	126¾	126½	126½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	35	35	35
1 NY&GreenwdL5s 46	41¼	41¼	41¼
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68¼	68	68
23 NYC 4½s 2013A	62¼	62	62½
2 NYC cn 4s 98	68¾	68¼	68¼
13 NYC 3¾s 46	93¾	93½	93½
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	65½	65½	65½
20 NYC&HR 4s 42	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86	86	86
8 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	68½	68½	68½
6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	66	66	66
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 41	92	92	92
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	74½	74	74½
44 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	62	62½
18 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	91½	91¼	91¼
5 NY Ch&StL23½s 47	93¾	93¾	93¾
12 NY Dock cv 5s 47	65	64	65
11 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60½	59⅝	60½
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107¾	107½	107½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23¾	22¾	23¾
4 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	39½	39½	39½
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	22⅞	22⅞
9 NYNH&H3½s 54	19¼	19½	19½
6 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 NYS&W rfg 5s 37	38	38	38
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	106	106	106
1 Nor Cen 4½s 74	115	115	115
30 Nor Pc 6s 2047	68¾	68⅛	68½
8 Nor Pc 4½s 2047	57	56⅛	56½
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	79¼	79	79¼
2 Nor St Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
3 Ontario Trn 5s 45	103	103	103
1 Pc Gs&El 3½s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110½	110½	110½
5 Pc Gs&El 4s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Pc S&T 3¼s 66B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Par Pict cv 3¼s 47	95	95	95
1 Prmelee T 6s 44	44	44	44
3 Pen Co 4s 63	106	106	106
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 68	109	109	109
7 Pen RR gen 5s 68	115⅝	115	115⅝
12 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	124⅛	124	124
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108	108	108
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	104¼	104	104¼
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	114	114	114
3 Pen RR 4s 48 st	113½	113½	113½
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
7 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90	89½	89½
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	81⅛	81	81
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
5 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	105	104¾	104¾
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	60½	60½	60½
8 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	60	60	60
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	97	97	97
19 Readg 4½s '97 A	81¼	80¾	81¼
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	80¼	80¼	80¼
23 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	66¾	66½	66⅝
2 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	104½	104½	104½
7 Republic Steel 5½s'54	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s'56	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1 Revere Cop&B3¼s'60	100½	100½	100½
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	8	8	8
2 RI Ark & La4½s'34	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	68⅛	67¾	67¾
1 StLPub Svc 5s '59	74	74	74
53 St L S F 4½s'78	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
36 StLSF4½s '78 ct st	11⅜	11¼	11¼
2 StL S F 4s '50A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
11 StL S F 4s '50 A ct	11⅛	11	11
21 St L S W 5s '52	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
11 St L S W rfg 5s '90	11	10¾	11
15 St L SW 1st 4s '89	72¼	72¼	72¼
4 St LSW 2nd 4s '89	40	39½	40
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Silesian Am 7s 41	70	70	70
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
26 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45¼	44¾	45⅛
70 So Pac 4½s 69	45¼	44¾	45
26 So Pac rfg 4s 55	60⅞	60½	60¾
17 So Pac clt 4s 49	44¼	44	44
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	55	54½	55
27 So Pac 4½s Dre 77	50	49⅞	49⅞
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	77	77	77
7 South Ry 6½s 56	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
9 South Ry gen 6s 56	79	78½	78⅝
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¼	91¼	91¼
29 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅝	61⅛	61
17 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¾	105½	105¾
12 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108	108	108
6 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Texark&Ft Sm 5½s 50	91	91	91
19 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
4 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	70	70	70
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	68¾	68½	68¾
4 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	100	100	100
31 Third Ave aj 5s 60	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
10 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105	105	105
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113½	113½	113½
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¾	99½	99½
6 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	89	88¾	88¾
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	105	104¾	104¾
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108	108
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	9	9	9
11 Wabash 1st 5s 39	48	47¼	48
15 Wabash 5s 76B	9	9	9
9 Wabash 4½s 78C	9	9	9
5 Wabash Tol&Chi 4s 41	46	46	46
20 Walwrth 4s 55	79½	79½	79½
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	104	104	104
1 Westn Md 4s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	18¾	18½	18½
12 Western Un 5s 51	80⅜	80	80
7 Western Un 5s 60	80	79⅝	79⅝
2 Western Un 4½s 50	78	78	78
1 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	105½	105½	105½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	29½	29½	29¼
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Young T&T 3¼s 60	102⅝	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	8	8	8
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Argentine 4½s 48	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Canada 5s 52	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Canada 4s 60	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
4 Canada 3¼s 61	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 Canada 2½s 44	93	93	93
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Chile MtgBk6s 62 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Chile 6s Feb asd	5	11⅜	11⅜
1 Chile 6s 62 sd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
16 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	31⅜	31½	31½
14 Cub 4½s 77	50⅜	50½	50½
6 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9½	9¼	9¼
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65 unst	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Ger Gov 7s 49	12½	12½	12½
3 GtConElPJap 7s 44	72¼	72	72¼
1 Ital Pub Ital 7s 52	29½	29½	29½
16 Italy 7s 1951	46⅜	46½	46⅜
7 Japan 6½s 54	65	64½	64½
10 Kreuger&T 5s 59ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Mex 10 4s asd 45	4	4	4
2 Milan City 6½s 52	29½	29½	29½
5 Norway 4¼s 65 wd	33⅛	33	33
2 Norway 4s 63 wd	32	32	32
8 Orient Dev 6s 53	42¾	42¾	42¾
11 Orient Dev 5½s 58	40	40	40
4 Panama 5½s 53	103½	103½	103½
4 Panama 5s63Ast asd	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Queensld 7s 41	96	96	96
6 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8½	8⅜	8⅜
3 Rome 6½s 52	31½	31½	31½
4 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	27	27	27
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	48	48	48
2 Shinyetsu El 6½s 52	50	50	50
2 Silesia Prov 7s 58	3½	3¼	3¼
6 Tokyo City 5½s 61	51½	51½	51½
4 Tokyo City 5s 52	23½	23½	23½
10 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44¼	43½	43¾
4 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s79	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
5 Urug 4½s 78	39½	39½	39½
2 Urug cv3¾s4s4¼s 79	39½	39	39½

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 3,525,000. Previous day 3,926,600. Week ago 11,301,500. Year ago 5,098,600. Two years ago 8,630,425. Jan. 1 to date 147,132,600. Year ago 100,81,475. Two years ago 118,358,475.

Steel Output Seen At All-Time Peak

By the Associated Press

New York

The nation's steel mills will boost production to 99.1 per cent of capacity this week, which will represent the highest actual tonnage ever produced by the industry, the American Iron & Steel Institute said today. Last week's operations were at 98.5 per cent of capacity.

A month ago, when the holidays cut into production, output was 80.8 per cent of capacity and a year ago 82.2 per cent.

The Institute said these figures represented production capacity as of Dec. 31, 1939. Revised figures, based on later additions to capacity, were expected to be available next week.

RFC Defense Commitments Over Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation made approximately $1,100,000,000 in defense commitments between June and mid-January, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, reported to President Roosevelt and Congress.

In a letter, Mr. Jones gave this summary of loans to defense plants and arrangements made for purchase of millions of tons of strategic materials through corporations established for the job:

Rubber Reserve Company—Arranged to purchase 430,000 tons of crude rubber for $190,000,000; 52,516 tons delivered, 20,139 tons in transit, and 16,343 tons awaiting shipment; rest to be acquired this year.

Metals Reserve Company—Arranged to purchase around 2,700,000 tons of metals at a cost of $376,724,200; 52,928 tons on hand, 65,478 tons in transit, rest on order. These metals include antimony, chrome ore, copper, graphite, tungsten trioxide, tin, and manganese ore.

Defense Plant Corporation—Empowered to buy or rent real estate, plants, equipment, supplies and machinery, this company has made commitments totaling $349,779,683, of which $283,206,197 was for the construction of plants and acquisition of machinery to manufacture airplanes and parts, and $35,550,000 is for machine tools.

Defense Supplies Corporation—This company has allocated $50,000,000 for the purchase of high-test aviation gasoline; $5,400,000 for 300,000 tons of nitrate of soda to be bought in Chile, and $12,000,000 for the transportation and storage here of 250,000,000 pounds of Australian wool. The wool is the property of Great Britain, but may be used by the United States if needed.

Defense Homes Corporation—This company was incorporated with a capital of $1,0000,000 to assist in providing homes in localities where private capital is not available and housing is needed. Mortgages on such homes are insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

Div	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	36¾	38¾
Mank of Manhattan (.80a)	14¾	16¼
Bank og New York (14)	351	359
Bankers Trust (2)	55¾	57¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	76	81
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	103	106
Chase National (1.40)	32¼	34¼
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	46¾	48¾
Commercial (8)	176	182
Centinental Bg&Tr (.80)	13	14½
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (3)	50½	51½
Empire Trust (3)	44¼	47¼
Firts National (Boston) (2)	45¾	47¾
First National (100)	1685	1725
Guaranty Trust (12)	298	303
Irving Trust (60)	11½	12½
Manfacturers Brust (2)	37¾	39¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	27½	29
New York Trust (5)	103½	106½
Public (1½)	30¾	32¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	2⅛	3⅛

Insurance Co. Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	126½	130½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54½	56½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	12½	14
Amer Re-Insurance (1.60a)	44½	46½
American Reserve (1e)	12¾	14¼
American Surety (2½)	48¼	50¼
Automobile (1a)	38¾	40¾
Baltimore Amer (.20a)	7½	8½
Boston (16a)	614	631
Carolina (1.30a)	28¼	29¾
City of NY (1.30)	24¼	25¾
Connecticut Gen Lif (.80)	24	25½
Continental Cas (1.20a)	34	36
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	118½	123½
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9½	10¾
Frank Fire (1a)	31½	33½
Gen Reinsur (1a)	40	42¼
Georg Home (1a)	24	27
Glen Falls (1.60)	45	47
Globe & Repbulic (½)	9¼	10¼
Globe & Rutgers	11	13½
Great American Ins (1a)	26¼	27¾
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27
Hartford Rire (2a)	87	90
Home Fire Sec	1¾	2¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Homestead (1)	19	20½
Knickerbocker(½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1⅜	2⅜
Maryland Casualty	2	3
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65½	68½
National Fire (2)	62	64
National Liberty (.20a)	8	9
New Am Casualty (.80)	17	18½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46½
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	16¼
Nor East Insurance	3⅞	4⅞
North River (1)	24¾	26¼
Phoenix (2a)	87	91
Prov Wash (1a)	35½	37½
Rep Ins Tex (1.20)	27½	29
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	27	28½
Rhode Island Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire (8)	249	258
Springfield (4½a)	123	126
Sun Life (15)	215	265
Travelers (16)	415	425
U S Fidelity & Guar (1)	21	22½
U S Fire (2)	50½	52½
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 20

Europe†

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling Cables	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0067x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escuda	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2355	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3975	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2375	*
Shanghai—dol	.0535	.0562	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8587	.8587	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 20

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	2½	2½	2½	2½
	Am Pneumt pf	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
2.00	Bos Edison	34½	34¼	34¼	34¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	48⅛	48	48	47¾
2.00a	Bos Her-Trav	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6	6	6	6
..	Brown Durrell	95c	95c	95c	95c
..	East Gas&F pf	38½	38½	38½	38
..	Eastern SS	4½	4½	4½	4¾
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	24¾	24	24¾	24⅜
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	128¾	128¼	128¼	128
1.60	Torrington	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3.00a	Un Twist Drill	34¾	34¼	34¼	35
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	59¼	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝
1.50a	Warren S D	29	29	29	28½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, (AP)—The reichsbank statement as of Jan. 15 compared with that of Dec. 31, showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,862, increased 2,296; bills of exchange and checks 13,850,975, decreased 1,568,324; securities 25,542, decreased 6,538; other assets 1,666,729, decreased 59,539; circulation 13,146,883, decreased 886,330; sight deposits 1,909,565, decreased 651,458. Reserve ratio 0.59 per cent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

Prudential Builds in Newark

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—A 20-story office building will be erected in downtown Newark by the Prudential Insurance Company. Col. Franklin D'Olier, President, announced. The corporation employs 13,000 persons here and has offices in three buildings.

French Bank Increases Loan

VICHY, France, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Bank of France today increased its non-interest loan to the government from 75,000,000,000 francs to 85,000,000,000. The money is used by the government to pay the costs of the German army of occupation. (The franc no longer is quoted in the New York financial market.)

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ainsworth (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Air Investors (1e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
60	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	107	106¾	107
40	Ala Pow $6 pf(6)	98	97½	98
50	Alum Co Am (6)	148	148	148
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	116	115⅞	115⅞
100	Alum Goods (1e)	18½	18½	18½
50	Alum Ltd (2g)	73½	73½	73½
100	Am Cap pr pf (5¼)	68¼	68	68
100	Am Cit P&LB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Am Cyan B (.60a)	35⅝	34¾	35¼
200	Am &Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Am Exp Lines (1e)	18½	18	18⅝
1400	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	29	28⅝	29
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2¼)	33	33	33
50	Am Hard Rub (2½e)	20	20	20
300	Am Light&T (1.20)	13	12¾	12¾
100	Am Meter (3¼e)	31½	31½	31½
900	Am Republics (¼e)	6¾	6½	6⅝
600	Am Seal-Kap (.24e)	3½	3⅛	3⅛
200	Am Superpow	¼	¼	¼
100	Am Superpow pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
100	Ark Nat Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ark Nat Gas pf(.90e)	8	8	8
200	Art Metal Wks (.60a)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
100	Atl Rayon (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Atlas Corp war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Aviation&Tran	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Axton-Fish A	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
200	Babcock&Wil(1.40e)	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
300	BaldwLocopf (2.10)	36	35¾	36
700	Baldwin Loco war	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Bardst'n Dis	⅝		
300	Barium Sta Stl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Beech Airc	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	BellAirc	22½	22¼	22¼
3600	Bellanca Airc	5⅜	5	5⅛
100	Berk&Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Bliss (EW)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	BlueRid cv pf (3d)	38½	38½	38½
400	Bourjois (1e)	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	Breze Corp (1e)	6½	6½	6½
400	Brewst Aero (¼e)	10⅝	10½	10⅝
100	Br-Am Tb br (.73e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Brown Co pf	15½	15½	15½
1100	Brown Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Buf &EP 5pf (5)	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
100	CalliteTung (.20)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Carrier Corp	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
75	Celanese ptc pf(7a)	133	132½	133
100	Celluloid	5	5	5
25	Celluloid pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
1000	Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	95	94	94
200	Cen St El	1-32	1-32	1-32
50	Cherry-Burrell(.85e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Chi Flex Shaft	72½	72½	72½
100	Childs pf	9	8¾	8¾
700	Cities Service	4¾	4½	4½
100	Cit Svc pf	66	66	66
100	Cit Svc pf B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Ins Co N Am(2½a)	72½	72⅛	72½
100	Int Cig Mch(.84g)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	Int Hyd-El pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1300	Int Pap&Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Int Petrol(h1½)	10	9¾	9¾
100	Int Util B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Jacobs(F. L.)	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Jer C P&L 6pf(6)	104½	104½	104½
200	Jones & Lau Stl	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
100	Ken-Rad T&LA	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Kennedy's(.70g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Kingston Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Lake Shore M(h2)	13⅝	13¼	13½
300	Lakey Fdy&M(.20e)	5	5	5
000	Lehigh C&N(.30e)	2½	2½	2½
300	Leonard Oil Dev	3	3	3
50	Locke Stl Ch(1.20a)	14¼	14¼	14¼
1300	Lone Star Gas(.70e)	10⅛	10	10
5400	Louis L&E (.35e)	4½	4¼	4⅜
100	Ludw Baum pf vtc	25	25	25
500	Merritt-C&S	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1100	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
100	Mid St P V vtc (.05g)	½	½	½
200	Mid west Corp (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Molybdenum (1)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3	Moore (T) Dis st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Mt City Cop (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Nat Bellas Hess			
100	Nat Cont (1.20e)	12½	12½	12½
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Nat P&L pf (6)	91½	91	91½
200	Nat Trans (1e)	12⅛	12	12
150	N E P A 6% pf (1½k)	51¾	51½	51¾
200	N J Zinc (3½e)	66½	65½	66½
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	105	105	105
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	116¼	116¼	116¼
1000	Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	3⅛	3	3⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	77	77	77
200	Niag Sh Md B (.30e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Noma Elec (½g)	4	4	4
1200	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	51½	51½	51½
50	N Ind PS 6pf (6)	109	107½	107½
100	Nor Sta Pw A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2300	Ogden Corp	3	3	3
25	Okla N G evpf(5½)	114	114	114
500	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
100	Pac G&E 5½pf (1⅜a)	31½	31½	31½
1500	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅛	3	3
100	Parken Pen (1)	12½	12¼	12¼
50	Penin Tel A pf1(.40)	31½	31½	31½
1400	Pennroad (.20e)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Pa Gas&El A	½	½	½
100	Pa Salt (9e)	175	175	175
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	54	54	54
100	Clayton & Lam (.40e)	5½	5½	5½
20	Colum G&E pf (5)	59½	59	59½
2500	Colum O&G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Comm P Svc (½g)	22	21⅞	21⅞
300	Conn Tel & El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Cons Biscuit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	70⅜	70	70
10	Con G&E Bl pf B(4½)	118¼	118¼	118
10	ConG&EB pfB(4½)	118¼	118¼	118¼
100	Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
100	Cooper-Bess	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Coop-B pr pf (3)	36	36	36
10	Cor & Rey pf (1½k)	73½	73½	73½
1400	Cosden Petro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Creole Pet (½a)	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
100	Croft Brewing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	22¼	21½	21½
200	Crystal Oil Ref	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Dejay Strs (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Det Gask & Mfg (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Det G&M pf (1.20)	18	18	18
25	Diamond Shoe (1.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¾e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Dubilier Cond (.38e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Duval Tex Sul (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
600	Eagle Pich Ld (.40e)	9½	9¼	9½
100	East G&F 6pf	38¼	38	38¼
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	58	58	58
1700	El Bond & Sh	4	3⅞	3⅞
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	66	65¾	66
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	57	56¾	57
100	Emerson Elec (.10e)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
25	Emp G&F 8% pf	73	73	73
225	Equity Corp $3 pf	20½	20½	20½
600	Esquire Inc (.40e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Fairchild Av (½e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Fairchild En&Air	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
400	Fanny Farm (1½e)	24¾	24½	24¾
400	Fansteel Met	8⅝	8	8⅝
20	Fire As Phil (2a)	68	68	68
25	Fla P&L$7pf (2.19k)	119	119	119
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.14e)	1	1⅛	1⅛
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20	20	20
300	Fruehauf Tra (1.40)	21½	21	21
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	82¼	82¼	82¼
100	Gen Share	½	½	½
1100	Glen Ald Coal(1¼e)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
25	Gorh Inc pf	16	16	16
300	Gorh Mfg	35½	35¼	35½

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change			
Today's close*			
Saturday's close	129.75	29.03	20.27
1940-41 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940-41 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities (1924-26=100)

Today's close		Saturday	56.98
Month ago	56.13	Year ago	61.23
1940-41 high	64.07	1940-41 low	48.74

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1.25	Gt Atl &P uv(8e)	103½	103	103½
2.50	Gt Nor Pap	42	42	42
600	Gulf Oil	32	32	32
100	Hat Corp Am B (.15e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Helena Rub A (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Heyden Chem (3)	76½	76	76½
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60a)	18	18	18
100	Humble Oil (2e)	58½	58½	58½
100	Hydro El Sec (h.20e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Hygrade Fd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5.50	Ill Zinc	12⅛	11⅞	12
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Imp Tb B'srit (.904e)	9	9	9
300	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2.30	Ind Svc 6pc pf	21	17¾	21
3 40	Ind Svc-7% pf	21¾	18¾	21¾

Operating Revenues Of Class 1 Roads Up Sharply in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 86 Class 1 railroads in December had estimated operating revenues of $310,610,428 compared with $285,137,601 in December, 1939.

The reporting carriers, the Association said, represent 82.6 per cent of total operating revenue of all Class 1 railroads.

Freight revenues totaled $248,864,240 ocmpared with $227,088,337 in December, 1939, while passenger revenues totaled $34,237,008 compared with $32,188,965 in December, 1939.

Utility Trustees Must Give Up Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission has ruled that three trustees of International Hydro-Electric System must surrender to the company 2,500,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of Class B stock for cancellation at a nominal price of $1.

The order came in connection with an action instituted under a section of the Holding Company Act involving the so-called "grandfather clause."

That section calls for corporate simplification of holding company systems and prohibits more than two tiers of control above an operating company.

The trustees involved are Joseph B. Ely, C. Brooks Stevens and Henry G. Wells, who acted for International Paper and Power Company and International Paper Company under an agreement reached in 1939.

The SEC said in effect that the Common and Class B held by the trustees was worthless and should be surrendered, thus eliminating one tier—the trustees—from the system.

International Hydro-electric system is the top unit in a group of companies operating through much of New England and in New York.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	86⅝
July	81⅞	81⅞	80¾	80¾	81½
September	81¾	81¾	81	81⅛	81⅞
Corn					
May	63⅛	63⅛	63	63	63¼
July	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅜
September	63⅛	——	——	63⅛	63⅜
Oats					
May	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
July	33	33	32¾	32¾	33
September	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛
Rye					
May	47¼	47¼	46½	46⅝	47½
July	49	4⅛	47¾	47¾	48½
September	49⅜	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	50

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35
Mar	6.77	6.77	6.75	6.75	6.72
May	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90	6.87
July	7.10	7.15	7.07	7.07	7.05
Sept.	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.30	7.25

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.99¼	.99⅝	.98⅜	.98⅜	.99⅜
July	.96⅝	.96¾	.95½	.95½	.96⅝

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Mar. No. 3	2.00	2.01	2.00	2.01	2.00
N Y May No. 3	2.05	2.06	2.05	2.06	2.05
Wld May No. 4	.77	.77	.76½	.77	.76
Wld Jly No. 4	.79	.79	.79	.79	.78½

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.33	10.39	10.33	10.34	10.36
May	10.39	10.42	10.38	10.40	10.41
July	10.28	10.31	10.27	10.28	10.31
Oct.	9.86	9.87	9.79	9.81	9.89
Dec.	9.80	9.82	9.76	9.77	9.83

Sports, 10.57.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	13.00	13.00	12.73	12.80	13.00
June	12.60	12.60	12.41	12.48	12.64
Sept.	12.42	12.42	12.35	12.38	12.55

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	119.5	121.6	119.5	121.5	119.8
May	112.0	113.4	112.0	113.2b	112.0
July	108.5	109.0	108.5	108.9	108.5

b-Bid.

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.50	19.50	19.30	19.35	19.52
May	19.37	19.37	19.25	19.26	19.41

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.39
May	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.37

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.06	5.06	5.03	5.03	5.07
Sept	5.25	5.25	5.22	5.22	5.08

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.76	6.76	6.69	6.69	6.71
July	6.85	6.87	6.80	6.80	6.82

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.61	2.86
Amerex Hold	12.00	13.50
Am Business Shrs	2.91	3.21
Axe-Houghton Fd	10.60	11.40
Boston Fund	13.94	14.99
Britsh Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	20.92	22.62
Bullock Fund	12.28	13.46
Canadian Inv Fund	2.60	3.40
Century Shrs Tr	25.42	27.33
Chain St Inv	16.17	17.20
Dividend Shrs	1.07	1.18
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	17.66	18.76
Eaton&Howard Stock Fd	10.68	11.34
Equity Corp $2 pf	20.25	20.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.00	17.23
Fund Investors Inc	15.46	16.94
General Capital	26.50	28.49
General Investors Tr	4.54	4.94
Incorp Investors Tr	14.00	15.05
Indust Sec Bank Group	.97	1.08
Indust Sec. Insurance	1.21	1.33
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd*	31.80	31.80
Loomis Sayles Invst*	75.90	79.90
Maryand Fund	3.40	4.35
Mass Invest Tr	18.01	19.37
Mutual Invest	9.09	9.93
Nation Wide Voting	1.06	1.20
New England Fund	10.92	11.77
Old Colony Trust Assoc	16.00	18.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.36	.41
Putnam Fund	12.27	13.12
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.30	6.25
Railway G Light Sec	6.625	7.625
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.37	3.76
Scudder Stevens & Clark	13.64	14.47
Spencer Trask Fund	13.48	14.31
Standard Util Inc	.20	.25
State Street Invest	60.25	63.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.49	.54
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	13.64	15.00
World Investment Tr	3.05	3.38
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.25	5.00
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.47	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.19	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.70	....
Diversified Tr C	3.30	....
Diversified Tr D	5.50	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.45	4.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.34	5.11
Nation Wide Sec	3.34	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	43.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.96	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.42	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.37	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.95	..
Repres Tr Shrs	9.06	9.56
Super of Am Tr AA	2.17	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	14.75	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.88	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co.	1.25	1.75
First Boston Corp	15.875	17.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton&Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	28.31	31.05	S-1	23.40	25.66
B-2	22.58	24.77	S-2	12.28	13.47
B-3	14.00	15.40	S-3	8.93	9.84
B-4	7.05	7.74	S-4	3.48	3.87
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	15.45	16.92	K-2	11.22	12.38

*Bir 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Indus Finan pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Phoenix Sec	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Phoen Sec pf	35¾	35½	35½
500	Pioneer Gold(h.40)	1½	1½	1½
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	6½	6½	6½
30	Pitts & Lake E(5½e)	68	67½	68
500	Pitts Pl Gl(5e)	91¼	90½	91¼
300	Pleas V Wine(.20e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Plough Inc(.15g)	10	9⅞	10
100	Premier Gld (h.12)	¾	¾	¾
100	Pressed Met (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Prud Inves	9	9	9
50	Prud Inves pf	100½	100½	100½
100	P S Ind $6 pf	50¾	50½	50¾
175	Pug SP&L $5 pf1¼k	103¾	102	102
425	Pug SdP&L $6 pf	58	55½	56
80	Quaker Oats	101	101	101
500	RKO opt war	¼	¼	¼
50	Rwy & Lgt Sec(.40e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Rayn Conc pf	45	45	45
400	Raytheon Mfg	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Republic Avia	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Root Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Ryan Aero	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Salt Dome Oil	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Schulte D A	½	½	½
200	Scovill Mfg (1½e)	28	28	28
100	Scran-SBW pf	99½	98	98
200	Scullin Stl	12⅞	12¾	12¾
200	Scullin Stl war	1½	1½	1½
100	Seeman Bros (3e)	36	36	36
200	Seiberling Rub	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Shaw W&P (h.90)	11	10¾	11
150	Sherwin-Wms (3)	76¾	75¾	76¾
100	Soss Mfg (⅛e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	37¾	37¾	37¾
25	Sou Un Gas A pf	21	21	21
200	St Oil Ky (1a)	20	20	20
100	St Oil Ohio (1a)	37¾	37¾	37¾
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2900	St Pow & Lt	29	29	29
200	Starrett Corp vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Sterch Br St 2pf(1e)	9	9	9
200	Sterl Al Prod(1.20e)	8½	8⅜	8½
100	Sterl Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Sterling Inc	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Sunray Oil (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Tampa El (2.24)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
200	Technicolor (¾e)	9	9	9
200	Tilo Roof (.80a)	8	8	8
200	Tob Prod Exy (.40e)	4	4	4
30	Todd Shipyds(8e)	96	95	95
100	Tonopah Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Udylite Crop	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unexcelled Mfg	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Unit Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Unit Gas pf	112	111¾	112
1100	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
375	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	59¼	58⅝	59
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
25	USGI Sec pf	58½	58½	58½
100	Utility Equit	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Valspar Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	91	91	91
200	Waitt & Bd A	5	5	5
500	Walker Min	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	West Va C&O	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Wichita R Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Wolverine T (.45e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Wright Harg (h.444a)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

Total stock sales today, estimated, 95,000 shares; year ago, 85,965.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
7 AlaPow 5s 46	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4 Ala Pow 5s 68	105½	105½	105½
16 Ala Pow 4½s 67	103¼	103	103¼
12 AmP&L 6s 2016	105	101⅞	105
2 ArkP&L 5s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 AsElec 4½s 53	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
10 AsG&E 5s 50	14¼	14⅛	14¼
27 As G&E 4½s 49	14¼	13¾	13¾
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	68	68	68
1 Baldw L 6s 50	119	119	119
1 Can Pac 6s 42	70	70	70
5 Cen Ill P S A 3¾s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 Cen St El 5½s 54	28½	28	28
13 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	96½	95⅝	96½
1 Cities Ser-5s 66	88	88	88
7 Cities Ser 5s 58	84⅝	84⅛	84¾
62 Cities Ser 5s 50	86½	85⅝	86
17 Cit S P&L 5½s 49	93¼	92½	92¾
1 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	93	93	93
3 Commun P&L 5s 57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st	98⅛	98	98
13 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
4 Cudahy Uack 3¾s 55	101¾	101½	101½
21 Sast G&F 4s 56A	89½	89⅜	89
42 Elec UP&L 5s 2030	87½	86⅝	86⅝
1 Erie Ltg 5s 67	108½	108½	108½
2 Fed Water 5½s 54	102½	102	102
24 Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅛	105¼	105⅛
1 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Gary2E&G 5s 44 st	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Gen W Wk 5s 43A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Geo Pow 5s 67	106	106	106
4 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
2 Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	102¾	102¼	102¼
2 Ill Pow & L 6s '53	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s '54B	107½	107½	107½
8 Ind Svc 5s 50	78	77¾	78
2 Inters Pow 6s 52	41	41	41
19 Interds Pow 5s 57	72⅛	71¾	71¾
5 Ia P&L 4½s 58A	107	107	107
1 Jackson Gas 5s 42 st	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106¾	106⅝	106¾
1 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3 Metro Ed 4s 71	108½	108	108½
1 Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	103½	103½	103½
1 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Minn P&L 4½s 78	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
10 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
1 Miss Riv P 5s '51	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	99	99	99
2 assau & Suf 5s '45	102	102	102
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	113	113	113
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
8 N Eng G&E 5s '50	66	65½	66½
1 N Eng G&E 5s '47	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
8 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	99⅜	99¼	99¼
1 N Eng Pow 5s '48	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 N Orl P S 5s '42 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 NYPen&Oh4½s'50ww	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 NY St E&G 4½s '80	105	105	105
10 NY St E&G 3¾s '64	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	49¾	49¾	50
1 Ogden Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	98½	98½	98½
1 Pen El 5s '62 H	108	108	108
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Phila El P 5½s '72	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
2 Portland G&C 5s 40	95½	95	95½
15 PortlandG&C 5s 50 st	90⅜	90	90
1 PotomcEd 5s 56 E	109	109	109
5 PotomcEd 4½s 61F	110	110	110
6 PbSvcColo 3½s 64	107¾	107	107½
12 PgSdP&L 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	101¼	101	101¼
5 Queens Bor G5½s '52	89	88½	88½
1 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108	108	108
7 Scullin Stl 3s '51	84	84	84
7 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	89	88¾	88⅞
4 S E P&L 6s 2025A	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	78⅜	77¾	77¾
6 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
11 Stand G&E 6s 51	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
11 Stand G&E 6s 51	78⅜	77¾	77¾
7 Stand G&E 6s 57	78⅞	78	78
12 Stand G&E 6s 66	78¼	78	78
12 Stand P&L 6s '57	78½	77¾	77¾
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	20¾	20½	20¾
1 Tex El S 5s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17 Unit L&P 6½s '74	91¼	91	91
2 Unit L&P 6s '75	89	88½	89
11 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	98¼	97¾	98¼
5 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	120	119¾	120
2 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Virg Pub S 5s 50B	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	5½	5½	5½
6 West Newsp Un 6s 44	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 West Pa El 5s 2030	107½	107½	107½
4 York Rys 5s 37	98¼	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Den Mg Bk 5s 71 1X	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Ercole M El 6½s53A	45	45	45
1 Ger C Mun 6s 47	20½	20½	20½
1 Lima Peru 6½s 58	6½	6½	6½
1 Nippon E P 6½s 53	44	44	44
1 Stinnes 4s 46 3rd	44	44	44

Total bond sales today, estimated, 800,000. Year ago, 1,493,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 12.00; export fas. N. Y., 10.50-12.00. Tin steady, spot and nearby 50.15; forward 50.10. Lead steady, spot, New York, 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc iron steady. No. 2, fob. eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent. 17.00. Antimony, Chinese spot, 16.50. Quicksilver 165.00-166.00. Platinum, pure 38.00. Chinese wolframite 25.00-26.00. Domestic scheelite 24.00.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Jan. 16 numbered 283, compared with 262 in the previous week and288 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Mon	Sat
Advances	171	221
Declines	284	154
Unchanged	178	168
Total issues	633	543

Sharp Rise Foreseen In Labor Disputes

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp increase in labor disputes, especially in the vital defense industries, was foreseen in a report issued by the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., in which it urged full use and possible expansion of present channels for the settlement of worker-management differences.

The Fund, established by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston department store owner, conducts independent researches into financial and social questions.

The report pointed to apparently growing sentiment for anti-strike legislation, but said:

"In a democratic country it is impossible to prevent men from quitting their work if they choose to do so. A strike can be settled only by an agreement between labor and management; while government may assist or persuade the parties to reach an agreement, it cannot force them to do so."

Mediation Success

The proportion of success in averting work stoppages by voluntary mediation, however, the report found, "usually runs above 90 per cent."

The study cited evidence, based on both American and foreign experience, to show that interruptions of production were much less frequent in industries where unionism was strong and long-established than in lines where labor organization was new or only part.

The industries most directly concerned with national defense, the survey found, were 30 to 40 per cent unionized, "with aggressive organizing campaigns under way or projected in most fields."

"This formative character of unionism in the basic industries makes friction in them more likely. The adjustment of grievances and renewal of agreements is hampered by inexperience and by the hangovers of old antagonisms.

"Machinery for voluntary arbitration of disputes is almost entirely lacking, battles still rage around certain non-union centers.

"Many disputes in defense industries are likely therefore to get out of hand and result in strikes, unless some agency outside the industry intervenes to facilitate a settlement."

Agencies Increase

The report notes that the number of governmental agencies for settlement of industrial disputes has grown greatly since 1917, when, it said, "patriotic sentiment did not prove strong enough to overcome the accumulation of grievances, and a marked increase in the number of strikes followed."

Agencies now available, many of which the report finds are staffed inadequately if many disputes arise, include the United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, Railway Mediation Board and the Maritime Labor Board.

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York have state mediation boards and seven other states have some machinery for settlement of labor disputes, the survey found, but noted that "in most of the South, Midwest and Far West, and in some highly industrial states, such as Ohio, there is no functioning mediation machinery at all."

The report was made public by Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Fund, and consisted of preliminary findings in an extended study being conducted by a research staff headed by Dr. Lloyd G. Reynolds of Johns Hopkins University.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Asso D G 2nd pf	$6.75	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Gen Cable pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 27
Kelsey-Hay W "A"	$1	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Quincy M&C Str pf	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Extra				
Carolina Ins	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
1st N Bk PalmBch	50c	..	Feb. 1	......
Irregular				
Chattahoochee&GulfRR	$1.50		Jan. 16	Jan. 13
Erie & Kal R R	$1.25		Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Gamewell Co	$1		Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Lyon Mtl Prod. Inc	25c		Mar 14	Mar. 7
Peninsul Gr Wh Co	10c		Feb. 15	Jan. 27
Saginaw & M L pf	$2		Jan. 15	Jan. 9
West Cartridge Co	$1.50		Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Weymouth L&P Co	63c		Jan. 31	Jan. 16
Liquidating				
Colonial Tr Balt	$3	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 18
Final				
Illum & P Sec Corp 7% pf	$2.042		Feb. 15	......
Resumed				
Justrite Mfg Co	3c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Regular				
Assoc D G pt pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Blauners pf	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Blvd Bk Forest Hills	75c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Bourne Mills	50c		Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Buck H Falls Co	12½c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Carolina Ins Co	65c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Cent Eureka M	8c	BM	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Chartered Inv Inc pf (np)	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Conn Lt&P pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Equit Tr Co (Wilmington, Del)	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Farmers Dep Natl Bk (Pitts., Pa)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do	$1.50	Q	July 1	Jan. 30
5h, 3d Un Tr Cin	$1	Q	Apr. 1	..
Do	$1	Q	July 1	..
1st N Bk Kenmore	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
1st N Bk Palm Bch	$1	M	Feb. 1	..
Hedley Mascot Gold M Ltd	2c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
Illum & P Sec Corp	$1	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Lock Joint Pipe	$1	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Lk Jt Pipe 8% pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Lyon Met Prod 6% ptc pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Meadville Tel	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Merc Strs Co	$1	..	Jan. 29	Jan. 22
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Miss Val Tr (St. L)	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Muskogee Co pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Nat B Aubn (NY)	$1.50	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Do	$1.50	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Nation Wide Secur	8c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
N Y Fire Ins	20c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Owens Ill Glass	50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Pac P&Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Parker Pen	25c	..	Feb. 27	Feb. 14
Peoples Ind Bk NY	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Phila Ins Wire	10c	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Princeton Bk&Tr	$2	S	Jan. 21	Jan. 15
Privateer Mine Ltd	3c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 25
Provid Tr (Phila)	$4	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Reliance L Ins Pitts	$6	A	Jan. 20	Jan. 15
Raide Cem 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
S Bend Lathe Wks	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
S Car Pw $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wachovia B&Tr (Winston-Salem NC)	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Wh & L Erie pr In	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do pf	$1.37½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Whitg Cp 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Wsocket Tr (RI)	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 31

Willkie in Appeal to G. O. P. Not to 'Sabotage' Aid Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The Republican leadership of the 77th Congress has before it today a new statement by Wendell L. Willkie on what he holds is the proper function of a "loyal opposition." It is in the form of a warning against "isolationist" sabotage of the Administration's lend-lease bill.

In an unscheduled address, his last before leaving here by Clipper plane on Wednesday for a personal fact-finding survey of the situation in Great Britain, Mr. Willkie told a Nation-wide radio audience at the annual luncheon meeting of the Women's National Republican Club on Saturday that "blind opposition" to the pending war emergency bill would be fatal to Republican prestige in the Nation's politics. His positive demand on the party to support a restricted version of the President's aid-for-Britain proposal is interpreted as a determination to assert his leadership status in the councils of the Federal opposition bloc.

Reiterating his belief that if Britain falls before the onslaught of Hitlerism, the United States will not be able to preserve the free way of life in America, Mr. Willkie insisted that giving utmost and immediate support to England was America's guarantee for staying out of war. That support entailed a grant of special power to the President to deal with the building of materials and instruments of combat as well as with the handling of foreign policy, he said, and, while he urged careful consideration of suggested modifications in the grant, he specified only date-fixing for termination of the powers.

"Let me say to you," he concluded in an impassioned plea, "that if the Republican Party in the year of 1941 makes a blind opposition to this bill and allows itself to be presented to the people as the isolationist party, it will never again gain control of the American Government.

"I beg of you—I plead with you—you people who believe as I do in our great system of government, please do not in blind opposition, do not because of hate of an individual—and of all persons in the United States I have least cause to hold a brief for him—forget the critical world situation which confronts us and in which America is a part."

'... United We Stand ...'

International

Where the Nation's Future Is Concerned There Is No Politics

Wendell L. Willkie, defeated Republican Presidential candidate, calls on Secretary Cordell Hull at the State Department in Washington in preparation for his trip to London. The Secretary of State acquainted the Republican standard bearer with the innermost secrets of American foreign policy and the latest confidential information on the progress of the war—a move unprecedented in the diplomatic annals of the country. Mr. Willkie is on the left, Secretary Hull on the right.

Hearts Warmed to President On Biting Cold Inaugural Day

Continued from Page 1

peats the great oath after the majestic figure of Mr. Hughes.

"So help you God?" adds the Chief Justice.

"So help me God," adds the President dwelling and pausing after every word. The third term has begun!

Barehead in the Cold

12:14—Mr. Roosevelt stands bare-headed as he delivers his inaugural adress. A lone airplane circles high overhead as he speaks. The sky is a dome of blue. Flags flap far away from the Senate and House Office Buildings, and the Library of Congress. The bare winter trees bend in the breeze. The sunshine sparkles on every object.

12:18—"Democracy is not dying!" exclaims the President. The big crowd gives its first applause with the clapping of tens of thousands of gloved hands.

12:22—Mr. Roosevelt is telling the country of the dream of America. On the platform beside him about one-third of the celebrities wear top hats. Others wear felt hats, but they all agree on one thing—their collars are turned up.

Address Like a Sermon

12:30—He has finished. The speech was like a sermon, almost a prayer; calling on Americans to keep the faith. It is hard to do justice to the solemnity and majesty of the scene, caught up in the deep emotion of the President's voice.

12:31—Now there is the final benediction. The President steps forward, waves his hat to the crowd. The band plays "The Star Spangled Banner." Behind the President stands the Chief Justice with the black skull cap back on his head that he tok off to administer the oath.

James Roosevelt, the President's son, returns to the speakers' stand, picks up the pages of his father's address. The band plays "The Stars and Stripes Forever." It is all over—all, that is, except for a great military show down Pennsylvania Avenue this afternoon which will symbolize America's armed might.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): Church Edifice, 1160 West Georgia Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 26. Radiocast Station CKWK, 950 kilocycles

Edinburg: College Auditorium, West McIntyre, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

San Angelo: Cactus Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

United States

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Senior High School Auditorium, North Twenty-third and B Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Fullerton: Fullerton Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Lindsay: Lindsay High School Auditorium, North Harvard Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 31. Radiocast Station KMTR, 570 kilocycles (Note change of radio station.)

Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Guirado Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

Petaluma: Hermann Son's Hall, 860 Western Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

San Diego (Second Church): Russ Auditorium, Thirteenth Street and Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

South Pasadena: Church Auditorium, 1524 Fremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Visalia: Visalia High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan 26.

Connecticut

New Britain: New Britain High School, Bassett Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

Delaware

Wilmington: Lowe's Theater, Delaware Avenue and Adams Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue at Paulina, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Mt. Vernon: Mt. Vernon Township High School, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

Iowa

Hampton: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

Kansas

Larned: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

Maryland

College Park (auspices First Church, Hyattsville): Ritchie Colliseum, University of Maryland, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 26

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 27. Radiocast short wave Stations WRUL, 49.6 meters (6.04 megacycles), and WRUW, 25.6 meters (11.73 megacycles).

Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 27

Montana

Great Falls: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

New Jersey

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

Summit: Summit High School, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 28

New Mexico

Clovis: Rainbow Ballroom, Hotel Clovis, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lancaster and Lark Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 26.

Middletown: Memorial Grammar School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Rockville Center: South Side High School, 45 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 27.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: Junior High School Auditorium, 715 South Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Lawton: High School Auditorium, Eighth Street and C Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Puerto Rico

San Juan: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 11

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, Campus, University of Texas, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Iron Workers End Walkout

ALBION, Mich., Jan. 20 (AP)—Employees at the Albion Malleable Iron Company returned to work today, ending a two-day walkout which had threatened to interrupt work on defense orders.

At the recommendation of Mayor Norman H. Wiener, officials of the International Molders Union agreed to resume work at the plant and negotiate their differences and a new Union contract while maintaining production.

The plant employs approximately 950 men in the manufacture of truck parts for concerns in Detroit, Chicago, and Cleveland, Ohio. An estimated 5 per cent of current work is on subcontracts classed as national defense orders.

Obedience Event At N. Y. Dog Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The Westminster Kennel Club will hold its annual dog show at the Madison Square Garden on Feb. 11 and 12, featuring events that will have special appeal to all dog lovers, including those not so interested in the intricacies of show competition, performance, and breed. The show ran three days last year.

Two new events have been added to the program this year. One is a demonstration of obedience work by a team from the New England Training Club and the other a competition to determine the best Dalmatian mascots in the New York City fire houses.

The obedience drill, new to the Garden, was one of the most popular features at the Boston show last year. In this a team of 16 dogs of different breeds will be taken through various involved maneuvers, reaching a climax when the dogs are lined up side by side while their masters go to the opposite end of the big ring and summon them one at a time.

The first day and the morning of the second of the show will be devoted to judging breed classes. Special events and competition to determine the best dog of the show will fill the program of the final day.

Campbell Leaves Ottawa For Post at Washington

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (AP) — Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner here since October, 1938, left yesterday for Washington to take over as British Minister to the United States. He will become settled before the arrival in Washington of Viscount Halifax, the new Ambassador.

Lady Campbell will join her husband in Washington in two weeks.

President Declares Democracy Will Not Fail

Continued from Page 1

though earlier, before they adjourned to attend the inauguration.

Inaugural Invocation

The note of religious faith and dedication which marked much of the inaugural ceremonies was expressed again in the inaugural invocation which was delivered by the Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Barney Phillips.

"Lord God Almighty," Dr. Phillips prayed, "in whom the souls of nations live, on this day of the rededication of America revive in us the faith of our fathers, and send Thy strength on hearts that pray for strength to serve Thee with spirits humbly brave, that we may steel ourselves against the lust of ease, and spend ourselves for others' need, sharing with them the poignancy of sorrow that is in the world because of the baser aims of those who love not Thee.

"We invoke Thy blessing not only upon our Nation but also upon those, to whom under Thee we have entrusted the authority of governance—our President, Vice-President, the members of the Congress, the members of the Judiciary, and all who bear rule in our beloved country, that we may be one in mind and heart and will.

"As Thine eternal hand, through the lives of men that fear not man, hath ever been the light for all mankind, we beseech Thee to shed upon our President the light of Thy heavenly wisdom, that, inspired by Thee, he may have a right judgment in all things. Clothe him with the mantle of humility, endue him with innocency of life, keep him in health and strength, crown him with the highest, holiest gifts of leadership, and grant that in these darksome days he may lead a devoted and united people out of the valley of the shadow unto the eternal hills of peace. We ask it in the name of him who is the prince of peace, Jesus Christ Thy son our Lord."

Stern Countenance

Mr. Roosevelt turned a stern and sober countenance to Chief Justice Hughes as he repeated after the eminent and greatly respected jurist the words prescribed by the Constitution and the crowd was hushed to silence as the President spoke the oath.

The President seemed to measure every word with care and meaning and placed noticeable emphasis upon its final phrase, "so help me God," which he pronounced as though each word were a separate paragraph.

The President's inaugural address, which was impressive in its brevity—it lasted but 16½ minutes—could not have done more than bespeak the urgent gravity of the crisis which confronts America at this juncture in world history.

The task of this hour, he said, rivals the tasks which faced Washington and Lincoln. Washington's was to "create and weld together a Nation." Lincoln's was "to save the Nation and its institutions from disruption from within."

The task today, the President affirmed, is "to save the Nation and its institutions from disruption from without."

Mr. Roosevelt directly challenged the philosophy of those who assert that democracy is doomed, of those who believe that "tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future."

Americans Go Forward

"We Americans know that this is not true," he asserted. " . . . We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God."

To that end, the President summoned America to maintain the "sacred fire" of liberty, to keep it from being "smothered with doubt and fear."

"The preservation of the spirit and faith of the Nation," he said, "does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice that we make in the cause of national defense."

He declared that the cardinal objective of the third term would be to preserve America and its institutions from the disruptive forces from without.

Following the inaugural benediction by Monsignor Michael J. Ready, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the President, standing at the side of the speakers' platform, waved at the crowd. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Roosevelt then shook hands with Mr. Hughes and the retiring Vice-President, John N. Garner, who had earlier administered the oath of office to Mr. Wallace, and the Presidential party left the platform.

The alert James Roosevelt, who used to serve his father as White House Secretary, returned a moment later to the speakers' stand to pick up the pages of the President's address and tuck them away in a black brief case.

The Marine Band struck up "The Stars and Stripes Forever" as the crowd, apparently unmindful of the chilly weather, reluctantly began breaking up.

The remainder of the day saw the President as host at a White House buffet luncheon to about 1,000 guests, review the inaugural military air show and parade in the early afternoon, and receive the state governors and members of the Electoral College.

Thus began the first third term in American history. Privately Mr. Roosevelt has described this as his "last term."

Knox Urges All-Out U. S. Aid Without Thought of Payment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—While Britain is fighting for her existence and the maintenance of the democratic way of life against ruthless aggression, the United States must not "dicker and trade," but must abandon all thoughts of appeasement and negotiated peace, pass the lend-lease bill and rush all-out aid to Great Britain without immediate thought of payment. So believes Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Colonel Knox's views, given at a dinner of the Canadian Society of New York at the Biltmore Hotel on Jan. 18, were a further exposition of high Administration opinion as voiced before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee last week.

"At a time when the very fate of our kind of world hangs in the flow of material to Britain," Colonel Knox said, "we cannot afford to stop now and dicker and trade. We must help in material things—but also in spiritual things.

"The magnificent fighting spirit of the British, amazing to her friends and devasating to her adversaries, must be maintained. There must be no thought that while they fight for their lives in a battle so vital to us, we are thinking in terms of dollars and cents."

Colonel Knox assured the Canadian Society the United States would do "more and more" to help save Britain, Canada, and the democratic way of life from destruction by the forces of aggression.

Colonel Knox characterized those who believe in the possibility of bringing about a negotiated peace or in the security of the United States if Germany wins the war as "self-deluded, timid or thoughtless."

The only worthwhile peace, he held, would be a peace of "justice and righteousness."

No people can long retain their freedom and liberty if they permit themselves to grow soft and impotent and are unwilling to fight or are too timid to fight for their freedom and liberty, he asserted.

John B. How, President of the Canadian Society, presided, and read a letter from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, voicing thanks for the aid given to the British by this country.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16, 30.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (Formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 2; March 2.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 2, March 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc on Feb. 2, 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE 610kc Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16, 30.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 880kc on Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 2; March 2, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc on Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Jan. 26; Feb. 9, 23; March 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 16; March 16.

Italy Builds Air Liner As Postwar Ocean Entry

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP)—A new, four-motor ocean-going air liner built to make an Italian postwar bid for Trans-Atlantic passenger and mail service was listed yesterday in the current issue of the Italian Aeronautics Register.

The plane was said to have a flying range of 2,500 miles with a maximum speed of 250 miles an hour.

Salter Asks U. S. For Vast Tonnage

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Sir Arthur Salter, parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping, said Jan. 18 that it would require a United States shipbuilding program as big as that of the World War to relieve Britain of the threat of starvation because of the losses due to German submarines.

Britain, he said, has bought all available inactive ships and is increasing its own building program, but will nevertheless need about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tons a year to feel safe.

"We should like to see a building program in the United States as big as that of the last war, when the rate reached 4,000,000 gross tons a year," he told a press conference. "That would give us enough margin to cover losses."

Finders Half-Keepers In Michigan Gold Case

COLDWATER, Mich., Jan. 20 (AP)—Finders are half-keepers in Branch County's buried gold case.

Probate Judge Fred Renshaw has approved the equal division of $3,000 in gold coins unearthed in July, 1939, on the John Kregger farm, near Bronson, Mich., between the finders of the money and the heirs of Mrs. Elzine Phillips, whose husband, Canaris, was believed to have buried it before his death in 1921.

Frank Belote was a tenant on the Kreggers' farm when he and three sons, Kenneth, 8, Robert, 6, and Hawley, 3, found $1,800 in a metal cylinder turned up by Belote's plow. A tin can discovered under the front porch of the farmhouse contained another $1,000 and a third cache yielded $100.

Willkie's Trip Abroad Decided On Suddenly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said yesterday he decided to make his forthcoming trip to Great Britain on a sudden whim.

"I was writing an article," Mr. Willkie told reporters, "and I put down a statement about Great Britain. Then, I thought, how do I know that?

"The idea popped into my head, why not go to the source? Why not go to England and find out?

"I called Secretary Hull and made arrangements to go."

Willkie Sure Britain Will Win the War

Continued from Page 1

the official leader of the opposition in its own important Parliamentary sense.

There has been talk that Mr. Willkie might even be under consideration as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, but Mr. Willkie had nothing to add to that talk. He said he "knew nothing" about it and apparently no one else does, either.

Opposes U. S. Convoys

Again expressing his specific support of the lend-lease bill, Mr. Willkie, after his consultations with Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt, said that "we can't afford to make the President impotent in dealing with the emergency."

The only limitations which the head of the Republican Party would apply to the lend-lease bill are a time limit in the grant of powers, retention of the purse strings in the hands of Congress and an arrangement whereby the President would report periodically to Congress or a Congressional committee on the progress of the lend-lease program.

Mr. Willkie said he was opposed to American warships convoying supply vessels to Britain.

"I don't think we should do that," he said. "We should not do any of those things that would almost inevitably lead to actual combat. I am for aid to Britain. I have a conviction that our best chance to escape actual warfare is for Great Britain to defeat Hitlerism. But we must avoid giving aid that will make actual combat inescapable. In other words, I would favor all aid up to a point that would inevitably lead to armed conflict.

Fears Economic Effects

"I refuse to accept any possibility in the European war," he said, "except that the British eventually will be victorious. I think the best way for us to keep out of war, the best way for us to remain out of physical conflict is to make sure that Britain gets munitions and planes. It is important, if not imperative, to us that Great Britain defeat Germany and Italy."

When asked whether he thought a British defeat would lead to an invasion of America Mr. Willkie replied:

"Personally, I am more interested in the economic and social effects upon our country of a collapse of Britain than I am in the military effects. I fear that should the totalitarian system envelop Britain as well as all of Europe, our own democracy would be completely endangered, that the United States would then be forced to go under totalitarian control or we would go into a period of economic decline and our democratic way of life would be abridged or destroyed.

"Military men would have to reply to a question relating to military effects upon us should Britain be invaded. However, I don't think England will be invaded if we organize our production and get aid to them quickly."

Greeted by a cordial "Hello Wendell" when he called at the White House yesterday in the company of Secretary Hull, Mr. Willkie found that President Roosevelt had ready for him a long-hand note addressed to "Dear Churchill" warmly commending him to the British Prime Minister.

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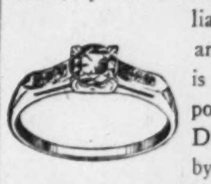

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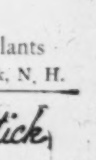

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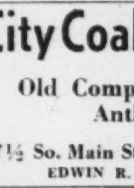

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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(Continued.)

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

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In lovely petit point and gros-point designs
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412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
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Now await you in our sale
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New Hampshire's Largest Dept. Store

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Curls are a necessity for evening, afternoon and for these windy winter days . . .
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20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Specials for Weddings and Parties
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Cleaners and Dyers
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Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Send FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
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683 SECOND STREET

Use JENNEY AERO along with JENNEY SOLVENOIL for Easier Starting
Jenney Service Station
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Just arrived from New York, a shipment of Spring Formals. Many Smart, Flattering Styles—$7.98 and up
Pariseau's
The Style Center of New Hampshire

WATCHES and CLOCKS
REPAIRED
by Your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON
926 ELM STREET

Hill's Annual
January Clearance Sale
Exceptional Values in Every Dept. Come in to appreciate how great it is.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

January Clearance Sale
This is your chance to outfit home or room at a tremendous saving.
Furniture of Quality
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Sts.

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CALL 1637
(Manchester Phone)
Delivered to your door
The Best Milk for All from Our Modern Dairy
South River Rd., Bedford, N. H.

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Electrical Gifts carry lasting joy
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple Street Tel. 2660-W

MARKDOWNS
on Entire Stock of
Housefurnishings and Gifts
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
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COME TO
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Dresses from sizes 12-20, 38-50
Disposing of Winter Coats
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 West Pearl St. Tel. 489-M
Just Around the Corner from Main Street

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PORTSMOUTH ICE & COAL CO.
CITIES SERVICE
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Famous Reading Coal
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

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BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
125 Broadway Newport 2912

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

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High Grade Coal
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ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

LYLES, Florist
Full line of holiday plants
Flowers wired everywhere
Free delivery
905 King St. Tel. Al. 2430

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued.)

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford
Herby's Inc.
115 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables
Choice Meats
Fruits

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
JANUARY WHITE SALE
Sheets, Towels, Linens at worthwhile savings.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

SALE!
Lady Pepperell Sheets!
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

KAMO COAL
and
FUEL OIL
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

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RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis
DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX
FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk

ROANOKE

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued.)

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
C. C. ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing Lubrication
Telephone 9133

You can get a Good Meal Here for 50c
Our Charcoal Broiled Steak is Special
RICHARD RESTAURANT
W. B. and L. E. Richards, Proprietors
106 High Street

The Chicago Beauty Shop
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
City Styles at Town Prices
Personnel of Six
228 FOREST AVE. DIAL 9325

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution
Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 7-1133 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN LTD.
410-416 Bank Street 2.4241

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
The Great Furred Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
The Pat Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

MILNES COAL
All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years Continuous Service

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

CANTILEVER'S
Annual Sale, $6.95-$9.95
Buy Early for Best Selection
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor Street, West, Toronto
1173 St. Catherine Street, Montreal

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOLNOUGH SHOP
ANNUAL
Sale!
FOUNDATIONS
by Flexees
Combin's 11.00 8.95
Up to Size 48 8.50 5.95
Discontinued and Clearing Numbers at ½ Price and others
Girdles 6.50 for 5.00
" " 3.95
At Sale Time Every Foundation is Reduced
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Fri. and Sat. Nights—fittings

HERE'S NEW
"REVITALIZED" DRY CLEANING
will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us your next Dry Cleaning order and let us show you.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS
LIMITED

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY
T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.
For the Best in Dairy Products
Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
658-660 Pape Ave.
HA 1153
3052

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS 3 Pieces 1.00
CALL Deckaux
FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued.)

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for every occasion.
SOFT TAILORING A Speciality
223a, Upper Richmond Rd. Tel. PUTney 4218

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY. Tel. Palmers Green 4477. 5 Aldermans Hill, London N. 13. Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6, Mercier Road—Furnished or unfurnished flats; modern conveniences; garden; very nice locality. Apply Victoria 3306.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, all raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FOR SALE

OLD ITALIAN VIOLIN, Testore Model, also old French Violin; very moderate price as owner cannot use them. For particulars apply—MISS I. PURDON, 60, Dublin Road, Belfast, Ireland

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6, Mercier Road—Guests welcomed, from 2½ guineas; nice locality. "Countrified" garden. Apply above address or Victoria 3306.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker; seeks post; preferably with Christian Scientist. Miss Fenemore, Melton Constable Park, Norfolk.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at:
• THE MONTROSE •
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

UPHOLSTERERS

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc., these dull days. 52 Ullswater Road, Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

PHONES.— EUSTON 4245-6
F. WARREN & CO'S
GUARANTEED
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process, No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W.
(St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's
Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1, Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
8 and 9 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(R. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

Shop for
Christmas at
BEARMANS Ltd.
High Road, Leytonstone E. 11
Tel. LEY. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO., LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411
Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

W. GLOVER & SON, LTD.
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 5104
Branches at
EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 per Dozen Service

Ireland

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Agents for
McCALL PAPER PATTERNS
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
The Noted K FOOTWEAR
Good Goods, Efficiently Sold
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
Court Shoe Makers
AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever, and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
26 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

Switzer's
FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36 Grafton Street, Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green Dublin
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main St., Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin St., Carlow
93 Clanbrassil St., Dundalk
112 O'Connell St., Limerick

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Children's Garden Club

Santa Barbara, Calif.

"You will have to hire someone to protect your garden from the children in this neighborhood, or they will tear it to pieces. I have had trouble with them all summer."

So spoke the dignified gentleman who had been a tenant for the season. Dismayed at such a prospect, the property owner sat down in the checkered shade of a magnolia tree to seek a solution. And what of the children? Their laughing voices were heard in the street. Could it be they were by nature so destructive? Right then a solution appeared in the guise of the ice-cream man. With a fast dawning thought of deliverance, the property owner hailed him, and also hailed the children. The vendor stopped, the children came running. Ice cream was purchased for the whole crowd, and as they gathered around their benefactor in shy but pleased surprise, she said to them:

"Children, how would you like to have a garden club? We could have wonderful times and you could help me garden."

Instant and joyous was the children's response. One little boy broke away from the group, and tore over to his own yard shouting:

"Ma, that lady at the corner is going to make a club out of us!"

Right then another thought struck the property owner.

"Children," she said, "you know we could clean up this whole block if we wanted to, even this whole neighborhood. We could make it the most beautiful section of the city. We could pick up every old tin can, every bottle, all the paper, all the rubbish!"

This concrete program appealed instantly to her little neighbors. They wished to begin on it at once and they did. Before her astonished gaze, scurrying children ran about gathering up a motley array of rubbish, from the alley, from a nearby vacant lot, from the street.

Since that first surprising day, the group have had several meetings. The dues are 5 cents a month and an imposing membership card was printed at small expense. This delighted the children. On it appear the club's name, a blank for the member's name, and the club's object: "To make and keep our section of the city a beautiful place to live in." Enthusiastically the small club members have entered into the spirit of this "object." No rag, tag or bit of glass escapes their vigilant eyes.

So, thanks to several ideas, this property owner is solving her garden problem constructively, and the dire predictions of her dignified tenant remain unfulfilled.

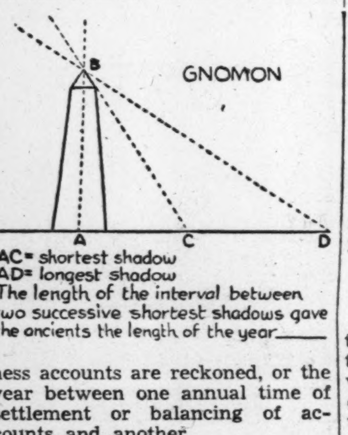
THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Fiscal Year Is?

There are several kinds of "years," varying in length in some cases, and in the date of their beginning in others.

A fiscal year has been defined as the financial year of a national treasury or of a business, the accounts being reckoned at the end of the year. The word fiscal is from the Latin **fiscus**, meaning "state treasury," but the term has been extended beyond simple reference to government affairs to refer also to that year by or for which business accounts are reckoned, or the year between one annual time of settlement or balancing of accounts and another.



The fiscal year may or may not coincide with the calendar year. The calendar year, familiar to all of us, ends December 31st. In the United States, the fiscal year ends on June 30th. The British Government, on the other hand, closes its fiscal year April 5th, while the date for the German Reich is March 31st. In France the calendar and the fiscal year coincide, both ending December 31st.

The astronomers have three kinds of years: the sidereal, the tropical, and the anomalistic, the last-named being very little used. These three kinds of years vary slightly in length.

The **sidereal year** is the time that the sun requires to complete a circuit from a given star to the same star again.

The **tropical year** is the time between two successive passages of the vernal equinox by the sun. Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. It is about 20 minutes shorter than the sidereal year. Since the seasons depend on the position of the sun with respect to the equinox the tropical year (unless some other year is specified) is the one always understood in chronology and civil reckoning. Its length was determined with astonishing accuracy by the ancients by means of the gnomon or vertical pillar.

The **anomalistic year** is the time between two successive passages of perihelion. It is nearly five minutes longer than the sidereal year. —**W. P. Keasbey**

Bombs and Birds

In selecting an airplane bomb target range on the Texas coast, the War Department conferred with the National Audubon Society to see that water bird sanctuaries are disturbed as little as possible.

A Verse for Today ...

For, behold, I have made thee this day a defenced city, an iron pillar, and brasen walls against the whole land, against the kings of Judah, against the princes thereof, against the priests thereof, and against the people of the land.—Jer. 1:18.

Where Would You Find—

1. Odessa?
2. A howler?
3. The Bulgars?
4. Fort Sam Houston?
5. The city noted for its furniture manufacturing?
6. Kill Van Kull?
7. The Terminal Tower?
8. The St. Francis River?
9. The American Eagle Squadron?
10. A trade wind?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C Merriam Company.

Aguilar, Gen. Francisco J. (frän - sēs′ - kō ä′ - gē - lär′)—Mexico's new Minister to the French Government at Vichy.

Antivari (än - tē′ - vä - rē)—Yugoslav port on the Adriatic.

Bax, Gustavo (gōōs-tä′-vō bäks) — Mexican Minister of Public Welfare.

Belin, René (rẽ-nā′ bē-lăN′) —French Labor Minister under the Pétain Government.

Bouthillier, Yves (ēv bōō′-tē′-yā′)—French Finance Minister under the Pétain Government.

Caziot, Pierre (pyâr kȧ′-zyō′) — French Minister of Agriculture under the Pétain Government.

Gómez, Marte R. (mär′-tā gō′-mās)—Mexican Minister of Agriculture.

Maracci, Carmalita (kär′-mä-lē′-tä mä-räk′-sē)—Spanish dancer on tour in America.

Philoff, Bogdan (bôg′-dän fī′-lôf) — Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

Pontón, Sánchez (sän′-chās pôn-tôn′)—Mexican Minister of Public Education.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bengasi (bĕn-gä′-zē) — Italian naval base in Libya.

Hanoi (hä′-noi′)—Capital of French Indo-China.

Wilhelmshaven (vĭl′-hĕlms-hä′-fĕn)—German naval base on the North Sea, frequent target of British bombers.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Cooking Odors

A home economist says that strong cooking odors from onions, cabbage and cauliflower are often caused by too long cooking at boiling heat—this breaks down sulphur compounds in the vegetables.

Daily Quotation

THE humblest citizen of all the land, clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.
—William Jennings Bryan

A Fruit Salad on the Stem

It looks like a long green pine cone, shells off like an ear of corn, and tastes like a ready-mixed fruit salad. Other than that, the peculiar plant is named Mexican Monstera Deliciosa and is being displayed by a charming attendant at the Florida Cypress Gardens, Winter Haven.

Footnotes to History

Baffin Did Not Discover Baffin Bay

In 1615, while searching for that chimera of early Arctic navigators, the Northwest Passage, William Baffin, English sea-chief and explorer, pushed his way through the ice-laden waters of Davis Strait and northward to the inland sea which now bears his name.

But Commander Baffin was not the first English seaman to cast anchor off the rugged coasts of Baffin Bay. Almost 30 years before, in 1587, Capt. John Davis, also searching for the long-desired water route through the new continent, sailed up the straits to which he gave his name, and on into the waters of Baffin Bay. On this same trip, Davis also came within an ace of stumbling upon that great water-recess, Hudson Bay.

Both Davis and Baffin, typical Elizabethan sea-rovers, and fighters withal, in the end met similar fates. Captain Davis met his end in an engagement with Japanese pirates in Sumatran waters, while Baffin passed into history in action on the Persian Gulf, just prior to the combined English-Persian siege of Ormuz.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

In Lighter Vein

These Days of Numbers

"What are you waiting for?" asked the telephone girl. "Did you forget the number?"

"Well," replied the young man anxiously, "I'm not sure whether 4670 is my auto license, social security tag, draft number or the girl's house."

Candid Comments

A man never feels more as if life were a total failure than when he is being towed to a garage in a brand new car.

Trees are beautiful, but they wear the same styles every spring.

Some people are mighty poor listeners. That is because it interferes with what they want to tell you.—Rays of Sunshine.

It's Been Rumored

"I want a dozen of your planes," he ordered; "they must be ready three nights from now."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the works manager.

"I command!" roared Goering. "The crews will be here at the time stated."

The time came, and so did the crews. German efficiency had triumphed; there were the planes. Without loss of time they set out for their target—England.

Over London the leading pilot pulled the bomb-release lever—and out dropped three of the factory's night shift.—Answers.

Basso Profundo

A certain Welshman, named Jones, was the proud possessor of a very fine bass voice. Meeting a friend one day, he confided that he had had a remarkable dream.

"Dreamt I was in a mighty choir," he explained. "Oh, but it was splendid. There was such a choir as you've never seen. Five thousand sopranos, 5,000 altos, 5,000 tenors—all singing at once, double forte. Oh, magnificent."

His friend gasped with amazement.

"But suddenly," continued the singer, "the conductor stopped the lot, and turning to me, said, 'Not quite so loud in the bass, Mr. Jones.'"—Wall Street Journal.

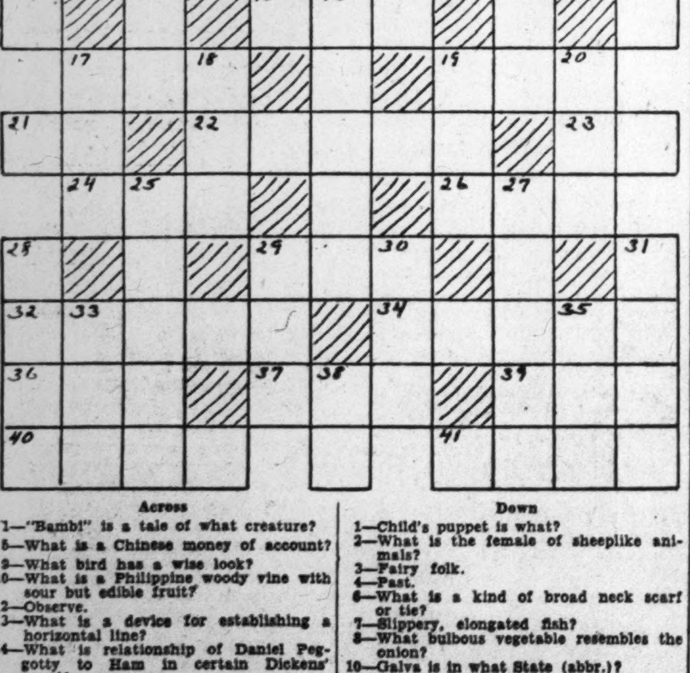
Where Would You Find

Answers

1. A seaport on the Black Sea, in the Ukraine, U. S. S. R.
2. A tropical American monkey with a long prehensile tail, and a powerful voice.
3. Citizens of Bulgaria.
4. A U. S. Army fort at San Antonio, Texas.
5. Grand Rapids, Michigan.
6. A connecting waterway on the New Jersey side of New York harbor; it extends from Upper New York Bay to the lower end of Newark Bay.
7. A skyscraper building in Cleveland 708 feet high.
8. It rises in Iron County, Missouri, flows through Arkansas, and empties into the Mississippi River; 425 miles long
9. A group of 30 volunteer American pilots training in England.
10. A steady wind near the equator, blowing from the southeast on the south, and the northeast on the north side of the line.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—"Bambi" is a tale of what creature?
5—What is a Chinese money of account?
9—What bird has a wise look?
10—What is a Philippine woody vine with sour but edible fruit?
12—Observe.
13—What is a device for establishing a horizontal line?
14—What is relationship of Daniel Peggotty to Ham in certain Dickens' novel?
15—Who had a wife who was turned into pillar of salt?
17—What is poetic name for the aspen?
19—Consumed.
21—Cape Hatteras is on an island off coast of what State (abbr.)?
22—Material for piano keys.
23—Thus.
24—End piece.
26—To partake of food.
29—Writing implement.
32—Where was Mohammed born?
34—What is Rossini's "Semiramide"?
36—What is Turkish title of respect?
37—Armed conflict is what?
39—To gain as clear profit.
40—A Dorothy Perkins is what?
41—What was first name of Jenny Lind's husband?

Down

1—Child's puppet is what?
2—What is the female of sheeplike animals?
3—Fairy folk.
4—Past.
6—What is a kind of broad neck scarf or tie?
7—Slippery, elongated fish?
8—What bulbous vegetable resembles the onion?
10—Galva is in what State (abbr.)?
11—Antonym of "in."
16—A form of oxygen.
17—What is one of principal divisions of a play?
18—What is Philip Pirrip called in certain Dickens tale?
19—An affirmative vote is what?
20—What suffix is used to form superlatives of adjectives?
25—Who were conquered by Spaniards under Pizarro?
27—What is another name for a catkin?
28—Who wrote the "Rubaiyat"?
29—Dog's forefoot.
30—Negative conjunction.
31—Who was a Roman philosopher and patriot?
33—Self.
35—To soak flax.
38—Symbol for gold is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oops!!*

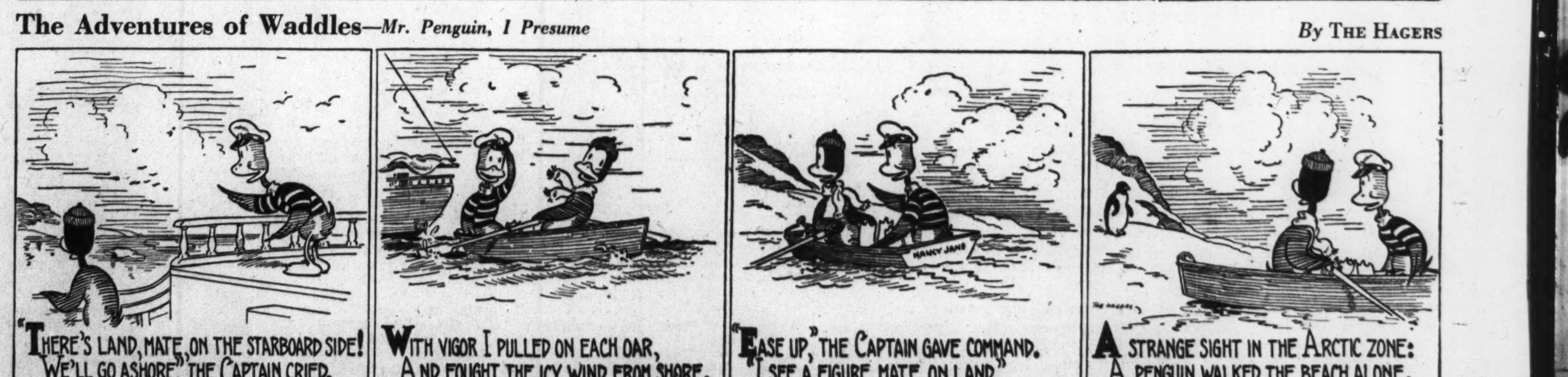
By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Might Have Been Interesting*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mr. Penguin, I Presume*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dedication

Inauguration in its prime meaning was religious. It stems from the Roman word for the taking of omens before entering upon an office or undertaking. In the United States, the installing of a President has, as Mr. Roosevelt well said, been a day of dedication, with an oath of office taken on the Bible and the Chief Executive asking divine guidance. Never, even at Lincoln's first inauguration or Wilson's second, did the times and the temper of the Nation call more strongly for a prayerful entrance upon a new Presidential term than today.

Taking the oath prescribed in the Constitution—

> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States—

Franklin D. Roosevelt undertakes an authority and responsibility unmatched by any Prime Minister or any constitutional monarch. He enters upon the first third term ever entrusted to an American President. He does so at a time of world crisis and of fundamental decisions for the United States. For any man facing such a task the asking of divine guidance must be more than a formality. Only with such humility as Lincoln's, only with such prayer for wisdom as Solomon's, can any man go forward with confidence upon that work.

For the American people equally it must be a prayerful inauguration. For in a very real sense it is also their inaugural. They share as do no other people in the headship of the State. In no other nation, even in those which have elected Presidents, do the people participate so genuinely in the selection. In countries where the legislature chooses and removes the active Chief of State, the people have only an indirect relation to him. American democracy has developed a peculiarly close bond between the people and the Presidency. The people have an unusual responsibility for continued care of the office.

Today that responsibility is increased by the third term and by the world crisis. Those who set up the two-term tradition feared the people's attitude more than the Chief Executive's. This newspaper opposed a third term, more out of concern lest the people should seek personal rule than that the President would seize it. The developing danger from totalitarian aggression has deepened the necessity for the President to exercise extraordinary powers. It has likewise deepened the responsibility of the people so to support the Presidency that such exercise will be safe and effective.

At an earlier period of stress for the United States, the founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote:

> Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our Congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness.

We know no better thought for a period that demands daily dedication.

Continued Opportunity

At the Educational Alliance of New York City, several hundred men and women assembled recently to honor the memory of Thomas Davidson, a pioneer in American adult education of nearly half a century ago. That his books are now little read and that the Bread Winners' College of his founding no longer exists does not matter.

To him and to the many other pioneers in adult education then and now there exists also a mightier monument. It has been estimated that today 27,000,000 people in the United States are touched by one department or another of adult education in its broadest sense. And by far the majority of these multifarious contacts are benevolent.

As early as 1891, William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago, was laying the foundations of university extension teaching. In the same year, Thomas J. Foster, editor of the Mining Herald, was establishing the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in an effort to instruct miners in fundamentals of their craft.

In the last two decades, adult education in the United States has made extraordinary growth. Of the 82,000,000 adults of eighteen years or over in the United States, 53,000,000 have had only at most a grammar school education. Particularly among this less privileged group, adult classes have made heartening contribution. But the aim of the American Association for Adult Education—"continual education for all"—is worthy of still broader efforts.

Meeting the Human Needs

The Master Christian set his followers an example when, after the four thousand had been with him in the desert for three days, he had compassion on the multitude. He recognized their human need and met it. He gave them spiritual sustenance and taught them to help themselves; and he fed them with the loaves and fishes. Thus Jesus furnished the basis for the Apostle James's sermon on faith without works, including these verses:

> If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food,
>
> And one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?

The opportunity is at hand for helping one's neighbor by contributing to the Greater Boston Community Fund, whose 1941 campaign opened on Saturday. It provides a practical avenue for following Scriptural advice as to what one owes to his fellow man.

Memorandum for Mussolini

What do dictators say when they meet in secret conference? Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini are supposed to talk about the neatest ways to break Britain's power and to further the neo-medievalism they call the "new order."

They are currently reported as meeting once more. Their last meeting occurred just a few hours before the outbreak of the Italo-Greek war. It is likely the latest conversation would have begun with a few remarks on this subject, chiefly from Herr Hitler, who might be pardoned for assuming an I-told-you-so tone. If Il Duce carried a memorandum for his personal convenience it might read like this:

1. Change the subject as soon as possible after getting a promise of help in the Mediterranean.

2. Ask about the Balkans. Italy used to have some rights there. And some business. What about Hitler sharing some of the Balkans' supplies with me? Especially food. Ask him politely why he should be getting everything out of Axis-dominated Europe.

3. Ask how the campaign against Britain is getting along. This will be a good psychological move if he harps too much about my troubles in Africa. Remind him that he has to knock Britain out before the United States can send decisive aid. Mention that it was expected he would have done it long ago.

4. Point out that Italy isn't a complete drawback to Germany. We keep about a third of the British Navy busy, and we are keeping British soldiers hurrying in Africa. After all we did risk something to help Germany. In fact we risked more than we meant to. We may have disappointed Hitler in the last few weeks. But so did he disappoint us just after the fall of France. If the war had been ended then by a smashing blow at Britain he wouldn't have any reason to talk about what Britain is doing now in Libya or what the Greeks are doing in Albania.

5. What about the United States? Imply that this is really his problem, not mine. It isn't Italy that the United States is worried about. It's because of Germany that the Americans think they can't afford an Axis victory. They don't talk about the need to beat me, Mussolini. It's always Hitlerism they say must be defeated. Stress the point that it is Germany's fault, not Italy's, that this big new setback of American opposition has arisen. Let him explain what he intends to do to get both of us out of the spot he has thus got us into.

6. Beware of any suggestions that he send German military commissions to help the Italian army. Be sure whenever these are accepted that they will not in the end gain control of our army and even our country.

7. Show him Italy still has its cards to play. We could, unless we were treated properly, give up to the British. They don't want Libya or any part of Italy. Suggest that some Italians think Italy would be better off in the end if Britain won. Then point out how he can help me persuade them this is not so: with more food, with a few diplomatic victories of my own in the Balkans, and help toward a military victory in the Mediterranean.

And so forth. Even one not in Il Duce's confidence can think of a number of other items to include in this memorandum. Dictators evidently have plenty to talk about when they meet.

More pies are eaten in Connecticut than in any other American State. Well, the nutmeg industry must have some outlet for its product.

Pilot and Co-Pilot

Wars Do Things to Friendships

Some friends of mine were saying, "Well, that ends our long and pleasant friendship with the S—— de F——'s" mentioning some people they had known for years in one of the European countries at war.

"But why?" I said. "They haven't done anything."

"I know, but you can't keep on being friends with the people of a country which does such things," the man said.

The best thing to do, I thought, was to keep quiet just then. In a day or two things would not look as they looked then. People would begin to sort out their thinking. They would see how unreasonable it was to think of breaking a long and pleasant friendship.

And yet, I wondered if I was making a mistake not to tell them about my father, for it might help them to see that much sooner.

It was at the time of the World War. My father had been in Germany the previous winter. There was a great lecturer at one of the universities with whom he had become acquainted. The man—he often told me about him—had been a great and kind man. Philosophically they often disagreed but humanly they were congenial. The Herr Doktor lived on the outskirts of Berlin; just he and his wife, a shy woman whose life was bound up with the glory of her illustrious husband. My father used often to go out to their house late in the afternoon and stay, past supper, long into the evening. Once he stayed the night, for it was snowing and when they realized how long they had been talking and how late it was, it was considered unfair to ask a cab driver to take him way into the city. And so they poked up the fire. Frau H—— said good night and went off to bed, leaving them with a plate of apples and some crackers and cheese. My father said it was nearly dawn when they said good night and went to bed.

* * *

In the first months of the war my father said little except that he wondered if the Herr Doktor would continue to write to him. A letter came. Two. . . Three. Then a long time passed. No letters. One day a little package of pamphlets came. In German. My father looked out the window, sitting with them on his lap, as if he expected the police might come and ask him why he was receiving pamphlets printed in German. He read them, noted some marked passages, but his eyes were sad and troubled. That night at supper he said, apropos of nothing, "I am afraid I shall not be hearing from or writing to Herr H—— any more."

Finally a letter did come from him. My father looked at it a long time before he opened it. He opened it slowly. "Are they well?" my mother asked.

"What?" my father said, with abstraction. "Oh. Yes. I guess so."

The next day I saw my mother slip the letter in among the others laid out for the secretary's dictation. When my father came to it he passed the letter over to a big, calm woman who was his secretary. She was German born, but an American citizen. "Yes, Doctor?" she said.

"File that away, please. Our correspondence is ended." He fell silent for a moment. "By the war," he added, bitterly. There were tears in his eyes and a white line around his mouth. My mother got up from her chair, ostensibly to go to the window boxes and pinch off some dead sprigs from a fern. But she paused, laid her hand on her husband's shoulder lightly. "Henry," she murmured. I think she wanted to say, "Don't. Don't break your friendship. This man is not the war. The war is not this man—your friend." But she said nothing for she was a shy, reserved woman who never questioned her husband's decisions.

* * *

Days wore on, into months. Occasionally I saw my father reading one of the Herr Doktor's books, or a pamphlet received from him. Once one of his letters which he went to the files and got himself while his secretary was absent. It troubled him. The broken friendship. He wished to have it back, to warm his hands at it, to make up for some of the other, terrible things, with its grace and intellectuality. But there was war and some strange adaptation of the principle of patriotism had counseled him that this friendship had been a hostage to the war which he must give.

He never wrote the Herr Doktor again. The Herr Doktor never wrote him. As long as he lived it made a definite, an unbearable sadness in his heart. One letter from each to the other could have cleared it all away, made things as they once were. But somewhere, somehow, the evil seed of war and the concentric circles of its influence had stepped in and torn up something which need never have been lost at all.

I wanted to tell this story to my friends who said they must break off their friendship with the S—— de F——'s with whom they had been friends for years.

JANET MABIE

Now—Or Wait and See

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

This is a date for the history books. Remember the twentieth of January, 1941.

Today was the first time in American history that any man ever became President of the United States for a third term. This was the first time that the American people ever entrusted the vast powers of the Presidency to one man for twelve years.

While it is unimportant to fasten our attention upon the occasion of the third term it is important to fasten our attention upon the cause of the third term.

The cause of the third term was the war. The American people decided that the issue of the war was greater than the issue of the third term, and the effective majority of voters chose Mr. Roosevelt because it accepted his views of what the United States must do with respect to the war and trusted him to do it.

Therefore today's inauguration has served its best purpose if it has put the war emergency foremost with the people, foremost with the Congress and foremost with the President.

No other issue has urgency. Every other issue must stand aside to give it priority. The war created that national unity which entrusted the President with a third term and it is the vital role of the President that he should build and broaden that national unity by putting first things first.

* * *

It is—and we choose our words conservatively—improbable, almost impossible, that any of us are picturing the emergency in graver terms than the facts justify. The President has said that American civilization faces its greatest peril since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. The need that the United States shall be guided to do that which is right—and to do it well and in time—is as great as when Abraham Lincoln took office the first time and when Woodrow Wilson took office the second time.

There is a fundamental decision which America has to make—and soon—affecting the very heart of its attitude toward the war, and the testimony and discussion on the lend-lease bill last week helped immeasurably to clarify that issue.

There is broad agreement that a Nazi victory is a menace to the security and the freedom of the United States.

There is broad agreement that a British victory is a guarantee of the security and freedom of the United States.

There is broad agreement that to aid Britain is to defend the United States today against the totalitarian menace of tomorrow.

There is broad agreement that the Nazi appetite cannot be appeased. Mr. Kennedy, even, will stand behind that proposition for, as he said in his Saturday night broadcast, Naziism represents "a force which seeks to destroy the rule of conscience and reason, a force that proclaims its hostility to law, to family life, even to religion itself."

Within this wide area of agreement, then, what is the vital issue which remains to be effectively resolved? It is this:

Do we believe that a Nazi victory is a real or fancied menace to the United States?

Do we believe that Axis domination of Europe, England, Africa, Australia and Asia is an immense, all-embracing peril, or a modest, moderate peril, to the United States?

De we believe—in Mr. Willkie's words of Saturday night—that the United States can survive *with freedom* in a totalitarian world?

Do we believe that the risks of aiding Britain powerfully and promptly are greater than the risks of alone facing a victorious Axis with the resources of the British Empire in its grasp?

When we answer these questions honestly, fearlessly, prayerfully, we shall be able to face the basic issue which cannot long be delayed. The issue is whether the Axis threat to America calls for powerful, riskful action now based on foresight or whether it justifies timid play-safe action now based on wait-and-see.

* * *

That is the fundamental issue which must be resolved. That is the central issue raised by the lend-lease bill. That is the issue which Ambassador Kennedy finally came to in his on-the-one-hand-and-then-on-the-other broadcast this week-end and when he came to it, he revealed his true position.

Cutting to the very core of the problem which the Nation has before it at this moment, the simple, honest, all-decisive question is: Shall America risk doing or risk wait-and-seeing? Mr. Kennedy's speech, despite its amiable words to brave Britain, added up to only one thing. He favored wait-and-seeing. He stated that in his judgment the danger was not sufficient to justify the bold measures provided in the lend-lease bill. Senator Wheeler and Senator Vandenberg make a similar estimate of the situation.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Knox and Mr. Knudsen favor risking doing on the ground that wait-and-seeing is a greater danger to America and the freedom which it embodies.

When the American people are fully clear on this issue, the action of the Government can be direct and decisive. The need for that clarity is great.

Despite the spectacle of petty bickering which occasionally marked the House hearings on the lend-lease bill last week, there is discernible today both the substance and spirit of co-operation between Congress and the President and there is every reason to expect it to continue so long as every issue of power and partisanship is resolved in terms of the emergency.

The President and Congress are being called upon to achieve a unity of leadership and vision for which this generation can be grateful and of which future generations can be proud. It is a demonstration which needs moral and spiritual support to the very height of our understanding and patriotism.

Britain Under Bombs: Hitler's 'Mission' in the Universe?

The Christian Science Monitor has received a large number of letters from England, both directly and from the writers' friends in America, describing daily experiences under aerial bombardment. From these, editors have culled material which adds personal detail to the news reports.

OXFORD

Dear E. C.

We all swim in a sea of troubles these days, my own lighter than most, by far, but sufficient for one who has just passed his eightieth birthday. The way our people are standing up to it all saves the faith in humanity which is being assailed by so much else. What a pass we are come to when the fate of civilization seems to lie at the mercy of three or four scoundrels! But my faith is firm that they will not be suffered to prevail. . . .

I rejoice that I have been spared to see these grand days and to take my share, however small, in the present trial of our fortitude.

Even here the sound of exploding bombs can be heard and we are used to the warning sirens, expecting worse to come. Not a few of our friends and relatives have been bombed out of their houses in London and we take them in when we can. . . .

Read again Christian's fight with Apollyon in the "Pilgrim's Progress." Nothing could better describe what we in England are going through—and it will have a like ending. . . . The mistake that we are making is not constructing now the beginning of a new and better order in the world, instead of postponing it till after the war.

Your people and mine ought to get together on this thing at once; we cannot do it without your help.

I often think that Hitler's mission in the universe—though he little knows it—is to bring about the living unity, not the political unity, of the whole English-speaking race. Think of it.

L. P. J.

(From a 16-year-old boy to his American cousin)

COVENTRY

As you probably know, we have been having a pretty hectic time here lately. Thursday's raid was one of the worst, if not the worst attack of all, on this country, and you would probably like to hear a more detailed account. . . .

At 7:10 p. m. the "alert" sounded and I went into the garden to watch while my mother got the tea ready. At 7:20 p. m. the first "jerry" and my father arrived together, and we went into our "Anderson" shelter. This first raider dropped a stream of incendiary and oil bombs all round the city. Some fell within 200 yards of us and so we came out to see if we could put any out. They were of the heavy type which explode when they have burned down, and so must be treated with caution. While this was going on a second jerry had arrived and was dropping H. E.'s so we returned to the shelter.

For the next eleven and a half hours the raiders were continually above and continuously dropping bombs. And when I say continuously, I mean without ceasing for as much as one minute.

At about 10 o'clock I made a dash into the house for some food. While I was in the house, about twenty seconds, three bombs fell in the district and I had to beat it back. At this time there was a large fire in the center of the city and the glow was lighting up the balloon barrage. A few minutes later three bombs fell 120 yards away. The first put the storm lamp out, while the second knocked me from the top of the shelter steps, where I was sitting, to the floor. Fortunately I escaped. . . .

As a result of this bombardment we are still, today, without gas, water, newspapers, and postal services. The center of the city is now almost completely destroyed, all unsafe buildings having been dynamited. Despite the size of the attack the factories are not seriously damaged and neither my father or I have been affected.

We all carry on as best we can, and everyone's attention is centered on keeping the factories going. There is absolutely no talk of defeat; the worst has happened and we have survived so that we now have no fears for the future.

ERIC

LETCHWORTH, HERTS.

Bombs, torpedoes, etc., are only the outward manifestation of human beliefs of hatred, greed, selfishness—all mental qualities, which each one of us has to fight in himself before war will cease in the earth. But as we do our part by refusing to admit them into our thinking about ourselves, or others, and cease to manifest them, we help to clear the mist of matter, or the veil which is spread over all faces, until we see the Kingdom of God is here, now. But it is an "all time job." We need to "pray without ceasing," today more than ever.

F. G. H.

BLAZEFIELD, YORKS.

We are learning many lessons and the morale of the people is fine. We hope the war will soon be over, but would rather it should go on forever than submit to the wickedness of Hitler. We want to free France and all the other countries and build up a new world order.

We have heard nothing of our dear friends in Paris, but know God is able to meet their needs.

Things will have altered before you get this, but at this date we are thrilled that the Greeks are putting up so good a fight.

GERTRUDE

READING, BERKS.

Dear Mrs. T——:

. . . We are all very sad about the war with Italy because we all know the Italians didn't want war, and the English, like the Americans, always loved going to Italy and love their art and sense of beauty and pleasantness. In this country it is extraordinary how little they can be roused to hatred and revenge, even after all the shameful acts of the Nazis. It is not in them to hate.

M. C. H.

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